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MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1898.

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THEATERS—

With Dates of Events.

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Week commencing Monday, March 28. R. J. JOSE QUINETTE, Quintette, composed of the following notables: Fred Ryecroft, 1st tenor; E. F. Gorman, 2d tenor; W. R. Maxwell, baritone; W. H. Brown, basso; R. J. Jose, the celebrated contralto, the greatest singing act in Vaudeville. The Human Music Sheet, the Greater New York Sensation. A novel, ingenious combination of fun, music and surprise, with Josephine Sabel, the clever, vivacious Chanteuse Internationale, and 40 colored vocalists. Positively a high-class feature, fresh from unprecedented runs in Metropolitan Theaters. Webb and Hanson, the world's greatest Hand Acrobats and Head-to-head Balancers. Will H. Fox, Whitney Bros. Smart and Williams, Mandala; the American Biograph, a new series of views. Prices never changing—Evening, reserved seats 25c and 50c; Gallery 10c. Regular Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. Telephone Main 1447. The rush for seats is immense. Get yours today for any night of the week.

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Initial performance of The Belasco-Thall Stock Co. in "The Girl I Left Behind Me." Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. Regular Burbank Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c. Telephone Main 1270. Curtain rises at 8:15.

SIMPSON AUDITORIUM—

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Two Brilliant Lectures by F. Marion Crawford. "Leo XIII in the Vatican." "The Italian Home Life in the Middle Ages." For the joint benefit of the Associated Charities and the Lark Ellen Home for Newsboys. Reserved seats on sale TODAY at 10 a.m. Prices—Admission, 50c reserved seats, 75c and \$1.00, at the Blanchard Piano Company.

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With Dates of Events.

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The Largest Ostrich Farm in America.

Nearly 100 Gigantic Birds of All Ages. One brood of BABY OSTRICHES just hatched. Seven acres of most beautiful shady grounds. Immense stock of coats, caps and tips, appropriate California souvenirs. Pasadena Electric and Terminal Ry. Cars stop at the gates every 15 minutes, fare 10c.

HAVANA'S DAMNABLE OUTRAGE

Explosion of the Mine Under the Battleship Maine Set Off Two Magazines.

Everything Had Been Put Shipshape on Board the Vessel and Her Brave Men Were Slumbering Peacefully.

AUTHENTIC ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE COURT.

The Findings Made up in Eight Parts—Formal and Dispassionate Recital, Whose Only Weakness is the Failure to Fix the Responsibility Where it Belongs—Satisfactory Condition of Things on Board the Battleship Prior to the Explosions Set Forth With Extreme Minuteness—The Discipline Was Excellent and the Disaster Was Due to no Fault of Her Officers or Crew—Power of the Infernal Machine Attested by the Lifting of the Great Ship on the First Blast—Neither Spain Nor Spaniards Mentioned.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, March 27.—[Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.] The Associated Press presents herewith a complete abstract of the report of the court of inquiry which investigated the wrecking of the battleship Maine. This abstract is made from the report itself, access to which was obtained today despite official secrecy unparalleled in the handling of official papers. The report is made of eight parts, as follows:

First—The court finds that at the time of the explosion the battleship Maine was lying in five and one-half to six fathoms of water.

Second—The discipline aboard was excellent; everything stowed according to orders—ammunition, guns, stores, etc. The temperature of the magazine at 8 p.m. was normal, except in the after 10-inch magazine, and that did not explode.

Third—The explosion occurred at 9:40 o'clock in the evening of February 15. There were two explosions, with a very short interval between them. The ship was lifted on the first explosion.

Fourth—The court can form no definite opinion of the condition of the wreck from the divers' evidence.

Fifth—The technical details of the wreckage, from which the court deduces that a mine was exploded under the ship on the port side.

Sixth—The explosion was due to no fault of those on board.

Seventh—Opinion of the court, stating that the explosion of the mine caused the explosion of the two magazines.

Eighth—The court declares that it cannot find evidence to fix the responsibility.

The report is unanimous, and is signed by all the members of the court.

It does not refer to the existence or nonexistence of mines in the harbor of Havana except in the specific finding that a mine was exploded under the ship, and the explosion of the two magazines was caused by the explosion of a mine.

The report as a whole is a formal, dispassionate recital of facts, and bears the stamp of that strict officialism which marks naval procedure. It is brief, not exceeding 1800 words, and among the eight points goes to the greatest extent under the second point, which deals with the discipline on the ship. The court explains with extreme minuteness, the least detail of the satisfactory condition of everything on board being given. The normal temperature of the large forward magazine at 8 o'clock—only an hour and forty minutes before the explosion—disposes of the question of an accidental combustion within the magazines.

While the court holds that these magazines did not explode from internal causes, they nevertheless are of the opinion that the explosion of the mine on the port side of the ship caused the explosion of the two magazines. This will explain the remarkable destruction wrought, the explosion thus being shown to have combined the force of a mine without and the two magazines within. The two explosions, which the court finds to have occurred with a very short interval between them, is an additional detail, showing that the two forces operated in causing the destruction.

The finding that the ship lifted on the first explosion indicates an external source, and one of tremendous power to be able to lift a battleship of thousands of tons. The character of the wreckage, technically described in the fifth part of the report, from which the court deduces that a mine was exploded under the ship on the port side, sustains the view taken by some experts shortly after the disaster, that the force of the

explosion was exerted from port to starboard. The feature of the report of deepest interest to the navy is the complete exoneration of Capt. Sigsbee and all on board, contained in the second finding, setting forth the perfect order and discipline prevailing on the ship, and more directly stated in the sixth finding, which declares the disaster to be due to no fault of those on board. The inability of the court to find evidence to fix responsibility, as stated in the eighth part, makes the report so guarded in expression of blame that neither Spain nor the Spanish are mentioned throughout.

MASSING THE TROOPS. EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY TO GO TO SAN ANTONIO, TEX. Fort Bliss Officers Puzzled by the Order—The Cavalry Troop Will Not Be Moved—Infantry From Fort Clark to Succeed the Transferred.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] EL PASO (Tex.), March 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Col. D. B. Valzavah, commanding at Fort Bliss, today received orders from the War Department to prepare to remove the Eighteenth Infantry, including the post band, to San Antonio, Tex., within the next ten days. It is understood that the move is a part of the plan to mass troops on the southeastern coast of the United States, but the Fort Bliss officers are unable to understand how their transfer to San Antonio can aid in strengthening the government's position in event of trouble with Spain, and the fact that no orders were received to move the cavalry troop now stationed at Fort Bliss, puzzles them.

Said one officer: "I cannot comprehend how the change can have any strategic significance, unless it is the government's intention to send infantry to Spain or Cuba. Our artillery is too light to be of any service in defensive operations on the eastern coast." The officers affected by the change are Col. D. B. Valzavah, Lieut.-Col. C. M. Bally, Capt. Charles H. Steele of Co. H, and Capt. C. B. Hinton of Co. D. A company of infantry from Fort Clark, Tex., will be sent here to replace the troops ordered to San Antonio.

NEW JERSEY'S GUARD. Militiamen Evidently Expect to Be Called Into Service. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] TRENTON (N. J.), March 27.—The war of putting the New Jersey National Guard on a war footing is being successfully pushed at Washington. Maj.-Gen. Plume, commanding the New Jersey division of the National Guard, Adj.-Gen. Stryker and Quartermaster-General Donnelly held a conference here last night to compare notes. They expressed much satisfaction at the work that had been done. Capt. Armstrong of the quartermaster-general's office returned last night from Washington, where he had gone to hurry up the orders for ammunition and ordnance stores. These latter will be shipped to Trenton without delay. Yesterday a large number of army hats and leggings and about two thousand rubber blankets were received at the State arsenal. Adj.-Gen. Stryker said that no orders had yet been received from Washington for the calling out of the National Guard or the military, but it was not denied that the preparations were being made in the belief that such a call might be made. There is talk of a special session of the Legislature to place a fund of \$250,000 at the disposal of the Governor for the better equipment of the National Guard in the event of war.

COMMANDER HEALD DIES. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] ANNAPOLIS (Md.), March 27.—Commander Eugene D. Heald, U.S.N., died at Annapolis today. He had been ill for some time. The object is understood to be to persuade the President to adopt dilatory tactics, with a view to reaching an amicable settlement satisfactory to Spain in regard to Cuba. On the other hand, in political and diplomatic quarters, the opinion is not so optimistic. Marshals Primo de Rivera in Manila and Blanco in Havana, on hearing the news of the immediate complications volunteered the warmest support of all loyalist colonial parties. Rumors of the friendly disposition of European powers are becoming more definite in the press, and in diplomatic circles and especially concerning Russia, Germany and Austria, whose courts and governments have been interested, apparently, in the consequences the Cuban crisis may have on the stability of the monarchy in Spain.

EXAMINATION OF CADETS. The First Class at Annapolis to Be Inspected by Physicians. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] ANNAPOLIS (Md.), March 27.—At dinner formation at the Naval Academy today an order was read directing the first class of cadets to report at the medical department tomorrow for physical examination preparatory to being sent to sea orders. It is rumored here that Capt. P. H. Cooper, superintendent of the academy, will be detached in a few days and given some other command.

Points of the News in Today's Times. [THE BUDGET—This morning's fresh telegraphic budget includes the Associated Press chief or night report, and exclusive Times dispatches, making 17,397 words or about 18 columns. A summary follows:] The City—Pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12. Teachers' Institute opens this morning. News of the oil field. Chinese lottery jacks raided. Attempt to shoot a motorman on Pico street. Runaway horse breaks its neck. Yesterday's sermons. Southern California—Page 11. Politics in Santa Monica. Santa Fe officials refuse relief to railridden San Diego. Stranger, supposed to be C. Primes, dies suddenly at Santa Ana. Big water suit looming up at Ontario. Death of J. A. Fithian. The Santa Barbara capitalist. Teachers' Institute at Riverside. An anti-saloon meeting. A large orange shipment on Saturday. Apollonio Romero on trial at San Bernardino. Pioneers to join the G.A.R. post in observing Arbor day. T. R. Richardson of Redlands gets out of a contempt case. Pasadena preacher wants war. Pacific Coast—Pages 3, 5. Grand rush from Dawson to new diggings. A politician murdered at Skagway. Contractor E. M. Bradley kills the man who ruined three of his daughters. Sacramento defeats Stockton at ball. Opening of the California and Pacific States Baseball League's season. Coursing results. Gov. Budd to secure evidence East as to Worden's sanity or insanity. General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3, 5, 6. Yesterday the busiest Sunday at Washington since the civil war. The President's policy of intervention fully decided upon. Congress awaits the forthcoming message and report on the Maine with keenest interest. Will be little discussion of it for the present, if the administration's wishes are considered. Mr. Simpkins of Massachusetts dead. Gen. Manderson thinks the situation more warlike. Authentic abstract of the naval court's findings. Col. Washington and prominent army men organize a Grand Army of Americans. Twenty-five seamen frozen to death and twenty-five more missing. Cold in Missouri and Kansas. Cyclone in Indian Territory kills several people. Fanny Davenport dying. By Cable—Pages 1, 2. Sagasta gains an enormous majority in the Cortes in yesterday's election. Riot at Bilbao. A threatening circular at Havana. The palace officials said to have been notified to prepare for war. Gen. Lee secures the removal of an officious inspector. Spain puts forward another "plan" for quelling the Cubans. Woodford's note firm. British steamer sinks. Russia signs the lease and will take Port Arthur today. British markets.

THE TIMES WILL ISSUE AN EXTRA EDITION CONTAINING THE FULL OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE MAINE DISASTER, TOGETHER WITH THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AS SOON AS THEY HAVE BEEN PRESENTED TO CONGRESS TODAY AND RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION. WATCH FOR THE EXTRA.

BUSY SUNDAY.

President and Cabinet Members Confer.

Polo Makes a Call on Assistant Secretary Day.

Bureau Chiefs and Clerks Were Kept at Work.

Secretary Long Inspects the Yacht—Commodore Schley Leaves for Norfolk—The Administration Policy Fully Determined On.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] WASHINGTON, March 27.—The President saw a number of the members of the Cabinet at the White House today. They dropped in, one by one, until those present included Secretaries Bliss, Alger, Gage and Atty.-Gen. Griggs. With them also was Assistant Secretary Day, who presumably had some dispatches to show the President. The gathering was not a special Cabinet meeting in the sense that that term is generally used, but was simply a talk between the President and his advisers concerning matters on which he desired to consult. The Cuban question and the report of the Maine court of inquiry were the topics discussed, but so far as could be ascertained nothing conclusive was determined. One of the members of the Cabinet saying subsequently that there was nothing new or startling in the situation.

The presence of Judge Day would infer that there were advances from Minister Woodford, but further than an acknowledgment that communication is in progress between the State Department and the Minister, nothing could be ascertained. At the State, War and Navy departments there was little semblance of a Sabbath. Chiefs of bureaus, clerks, messengers and telegraph operators were at work. Probably never since the days of the late war have so many officials gathered at the War and Navy departments on a Sunday.

Dispatches that came over night regarding the movements of ships and other matters were received, and as many of them required prompt answers, replies were formulated. Secretary Long, however, did not appear at the Navy Department during the day, as most of the matters requiring attention were those that could as well be attended to by bureau officials and their assistants. Mr. Long has been ill for some time, and the Secretary in part shook official cares, and spent the major portion of the day with her. In the afternoon, in company with Mrs. Long, the Secretary drove to the navy yard and inspected the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, which is having her guns repaired. The vessel has been at the yard about a week, and great crowds have been there to see her.

Assistant Secretary Day spent a portion of the day at the State Department, and there received a call from the Spanish Minister, a rather unusual procedure, indicating important matters for consideration. The conference lasted some time, but its nature could not be learned. Tonight Commodore Winfield S. Schley, just appointed commander of the "Flying squadron," left here for Norfolk. It is said that tomorrow he will hoist his flag on the Brooklyn, which is to be flagship of the fleet. The other vessel of the squadron now at Hampton Roads is the Massachusetts. Of the remaining three vessels, the Texas is at New York receiving her ammunition hoists, and the Columbia and the Minneapolis are at League Island and navy yard, where the final work preparatory to their sea service is being hurriedly done. The latter will be at Norfolk about the middle of the week. The developments of the day in the Cuban situation indicate steady progress in the negotiations in this country and Spain looking to the maintenance of peace, for the present, at least. There is good authority for saying that Spain's wish is to secure a cessation of hostilities in Cuba rather than to engage in a war with the United States, and that it is more than probable that negotiations between the government of the United States and the Sagasta ministry will take a turn in the immediate future. The present Spanish ministry has expressed a pacific disposition from the beginning, and the indications are strong now that it will avail itself of the good offices of the United States to the fullest extent that public opinion in Spain will allow in bringing to an end the hostilities in Cuba. To what extent the United States may go in assisting Spain in her present design of securing an armistice is not yet determined, but the conservative element in the administration consider the manifestation of this desire for even a temporary peace a direct result of President McKinley's diplomacy, and they are naturally disposed to contend that the President should be left free, for the present, at least, to pursue

SAGASTA HAS SPAIN'S SUPPORT.

Election Indications Give Him a Great Majority in the Popular Branch of the Cortes.

MADRID, Mar. 27.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The elections for the popular branch of the Cortes have passed off on the whole quietly. The indications are that Senor Sagasta will have an enormous majority, estimated at 300 of the seats in the Cortes.

Disorders are apprehended at Bilbao, where the polling caused great excitement. The military judge at Bilbao issued a warrant for the arrest of three Socialist municipal councilors. One of them was taken into custody, but the other escaped.

HAVANA ELECTIONS.

HAVANA, Mar. 27.—The election of Deputies to the Cortes has been in progress today. The Orden Publico Guards, armed with rifles, have stood ready to prevent any disorders and the polling, up to the time this dispatch was filed (before noon) was peaceful. The city generally is quiet. Last night the theatres were full, and today the streets are thronged.

A policy which promises much in the way of preventing war between this country and Spain, and also of bringing to a close the hostilities in Cuba. Hence there will be an effort on the part of the peace-loving members of Congress to continue to hold that body in check and to prevent inflammatory utterances there until this promising diplomatic lead may be exploited. On the part of the administration, it is stated that the development of the situation will not require a great length of time, and say there will be no extended delay.

A policy has been fully determined upon by the President. It is to bring the Cuban war to a close. This will be accomplished by pointed intervention, if necessary, but it is considered far preferable that the end should come as the result of peaceful negotiations than that it should be accompanied by hostile demonstrations on the part of the United States. Hence the disposition of the President is to give Spain a fair opportunity to secure an armistice with the Cubans and to allow her a reasonable time in which to come to an understanding with the hostiles. It can be stated upon high authority that there has been no abatement of the President's intention to see that the war is terminated, when it is closed upon terms that will render the Cubans practically a free people. It is not believed that they would accept anything less for that Americans would be satisfied if we should encourage a settlement that would not be acceptable to the Cubans.

If there should now be an armistice, it would be with the concessions made by Spain at the instance of this country, that negotiations should be opened immediately with the insurgents looking to the establishment of a permanent peace upon these terms. It has long been the hope of the administration to bring Spain to the point of making propositions of this character as the basis of a settlement that is satisfactory to all parties and it is hoped that Spain's attitude that this time has arrived.

The friends of the administration feel that the situation is a very delicate one, and that much will depend upon the course Congress may pursue. In this human situation, the President will, Wednesday, send his message asking that an appropriation be made for the aid of the destitute Cubans.

A SPANISH JOKER.

EFFORTS TO SPRING ANOTHER REPORT ON CONGRESS.

A Messenger to Go Post Haste to Washington From Havana With a Copy of the Spanish Court's Findings—Bound to Get the Ear of Americans.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] LONDON, March 27.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Madrid correspondent of the Times, noting that Spain at present is playing a relatively passive part in the Cuban situation, and contrasting the warlike attitude of the United States with the subdued feeling and apparent inactivity prevailing at Madrid, says:

"The minority, however, is eager to draw President McKinley's attention at the earliest moment to the report of the Spanish commission as to the Maine disaster, and it is understood that a messenger is going post haste from Havana with the document, and will reach Washington probably Tuesday. The government believes that the simultaneous presentation of the two reports to Congress would avert, or at any rate mitigate, any tempestuous display of folly."

"Should, however, the Spanish report arrive at Washington too late or otherwise be withheld from the immediate perusal of Congress, it is suggested that Senor Polo y Barnabe be directed to visit the capital of the Spanish legation in Washington, and thus secure for it the ear of the American people."

"Although it is fully understood why, under such delicate circumstances, President McKinley should be in such haste to submit the American report and presumably other Cuban matters to Congress, it is, broadly speaking, the collective American Legislature which Spain distrusts, and not the Presidential unit."

WOODFORD'S ATTITUDE.

A Spanish Newspaper Says It Was Very Significant.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] MADRID, March 27.—[By Atlantic Cable.] El Liberal, commenting upon the long conference Friday, between Senor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, and United States Minister Woodford, says: "The behavior of the United States Minister could not be more significant. He scarcely brought himself to listen, and uttered a few words of excuse for the attitude of his government."

El Epoca prints in Spanish and English the following "full authorized statement" by United States Minister Woodford:

"My official position forbids my saying anything about the diplomatic duties entrusted to my care. The President desires peace between Spain and the United States, and peace in Cuba. Ever since I was accredited I have worked by this guidance for peace, and I shall so work as long as I am accredited."

"I have been a soldier and know the horrors of war, and today, as always, I pray that peace may continue between the land of Columbus and the land of Washington."

COURSE OF NEGOTIATIONS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] LONDON, March 27.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: "I am able to state that the following is the real course of the negotiations during the past. On Wednesday, United States Minister Woodford had an official interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Colonies, Senor Gullon and Moret, at the private residence of the former. It lasted two hours. Minister Woodford left with an official note explaining fully the views and intentions of the American government."

"In this document no intimation was made nor any date fixed, but it was clearly and firmly stated that the United States government could not longer withhold from Congress the correspondence and consular reports which not only presents in full light the distress of the rural population of Cuba, the inadequate relief and the persistence of disaffection, but also showed that the new colonial policy and other efforts of Spain had not produced the

ing the idea of war with might and main. It has been learned today that it was he who, because of his status at the last hour the proposition to have Spaniards settle the Cuban war with money, which has been spurned by Spain.

INSULTED BY VERAGUA.

THE PRESIDENT CALLED AN INSULTANT SUTLER BY THE DEKE.

Latest Intelligence From This Country Has Thrown Spaniards into a Span of Patriotic Workmen Denouncing a Day's Pay to Buy a Warship.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] MADRID, March 27.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The latest intelligence from the United States has occasioned a great patriotic movement throughout Spain. A large number of persons have announced their intention to give up a day's pay for services to raise a fund to purchase a warship. A committee, over which the bishop of Madrid will preside, has been organized to receive subscriptions made. Special theatrical performances are announced, the receipts of which are to be devoted to this purpose.

The Duke of Veragua, who knows President McKinley personally, is reported as saying: "President McKinley does not inspire me with confidence. He thinks himself the first statesman in the world. He is proud and vain, and his great vanity makes him believe himself a Napoleon, when in reality he is an ignorant suttler."

It is reported that the Conservatives intend to propose that the troops in the interior of Cuba should withdraw to the coast until the autonomists and separatists arrive at an agreement, but it is not expected that the Cortes will entertain such a proposal. The situation in Cuba is declared to be "much improved."

CRISIS IN PORTO RICO.

Liberals Fail to Agree Among Themselves—News Delayed.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] MADRID, March 27.—[By Atlantic Cable.] A semi-official note has been issued, which says: "Owing to the interruption in the cable service to Porto Rico, this government has been unable to receive news until this morning, when the report was confirmed of disagreements among the Liberal elements in Porto Rico."

Last tonight it is rumored that a late crisis has occurred in Porto Rico. The Liberal elements are reported as being in disagreement.

GERMANY RESISTS INTERVENTION. Thinks Spain Should Be Reimbursed Because of Filibusters.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] LONDON, March 27.—[By Atlantic Cable.] A dispatch from Berlin says the imminent danger of war between the United States and Spain is the absorbing topic of discussion. Until recently political and financial circles refused to credit the possibility of war, but the report of the Maine commission dispelled the skepticism. There is great depression on the Bourse today.

German opinion may be summarized by saying that it refuses to believe that a mine was exploded. It regards the case as one of negligence on the part of Spain, for which the United States is entitled to compensation, but which on account of the intervention of Americans over Spanish cruelties in Cuba, indeed, opinion here resents intervention as impertinence and would not, in case of war, sympathize outspokenly with Spain, but at the same time preserve the strictest neutrality.

NEW PLAN—OLD "GAG."

SPAIN WANTS MORE TIME IN WHICH TO PREPARE.

She Put Her Request to This Government Through Senor Polo y Barnabe. All Sorts of Promises Except Absolute Freedom for Cuba.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] WASHINGTON, March 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Spain has requested further delay before President McKinley does anything more about Cuba. The request was made today through Senor Polo y Barnabe, the Spanish Minister at Washington. He promised in Spain's behalf that she would lay before the State Department at an early day a plan for a more liberal government of Cuba. The plan, the Minister declared, would be so fair and liberal that it would be satisfactory to the United States and the Cuban insurgents, and would bring about peace on the island.

Spain's proposal is generally believed in Washington to have come too late. President McKinley and the Spanish diplomats are, however, still hopeful. The President has not yet given up hope of averting war, and with characteristic patience is ready to consider anything that might lead to a peaceful solution of the Cuban question. The details of Spain's new plan were not made known by Minister Polo, but he explained to Assistant Secretary of State Day that Spain would not yield her sovereignty over Cuba. She would give the island home rule, withdrawing from Cuba and exercise the most limited authority, but her flag must remain over Cuba.

It was also plainly stated by the Minister that the independence of Cuba could not be bought with money. This statement ends the scheme of Spain's financiers to furnish Cubans money to buy their independence. The representatives of the financiers went to Washington to announce that an arrangement to raise \$200,000,000 had been completed. They learned what Minister Polo had said, and left the city.

While President McKinley is disposed to look with favor upon Spain's proposition, it is not doubted that, as the result of his consultation with Cabinet members and other leaders, the Minister will be told that no pledge can be given to endorse any policy Spain may adopt which would result in the independence of Cuba, even if the insurgents consented to arbitration. In the latter event difficulty would arise as to what questions would be submitted, whether Cuba should remain Spanish or be declared independent, or annexed to the United States. The problem would be almost beyond the competency of a third party to solve.

OUR NEW CRUISER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] LONDON, March 27.—Lloyd's reports that the United States cruiser San Francisco and New Orleans (formerly the Amazonas), which sailed at 1:40 p.m. today, are bound for New York.

CORNERING OUR MULES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] KANSAS CITY, March 27.—Senor Julian Azicue, an agent of the Spanish government from Havana, and Antonio Maestri, of St. Louis, are in the Kansas City market to purchase supplies for the Spanish army. They have practically cornered the market of medium-sized mules, and have purchased pro-

own ships would have incurred equal cost. Had the mines been placed in Havana harbor, it is believed that before many days the result of this diplomatic move will be seen.

El Imparcial (Independent) today remarks that, while thinking that rumors of diplomatic activity contain much of fancy, it is the opinion that to some extent they are based on fact. It adds:

"The expulsion of Spain from Cuba would mean victory for the United States against the combined forces of the Old World, and their predominance in the Gulf of Mexico, which will be the key of the two oceans, which at length they are connected by a canal. These objects have been steadily pursued by the Washington government since the last Cuban war. To obtain them the plan has been to avoid the danger of a war, but to tire out and drain Spain by stirring internal strife."

El Imparcial says that Spain is trying to prevent considering it a calamity, and has freely made important concessions, such as autonomy, in order to avoid the great expense of a war. It has not lost for a single moment her calm consideration, but she cannot consent to the perpetual intervention of Americans and the American government.

El Herald declares that without the intervention of the United States the Cuban insurrection would have been reduced to mere brigandage. It adds: "If the revolt continues," says El Herald, "it is because the rebels are Americans, and while this hope exists, the insurrection will maintain sufficient strength slowly to consume the island and money. War with the United States represents the solution of the problem which we must examine with tranquil minds."

La Nacional says it awaits calmly the approaching development.

FOR HER "RIGHTS."

BASED ON WHICH SPAIN WOULD GO TO WAR.

President McKinley's Purpose to Free Cuba for an Indemnity is Objected to Most Strenuously. Austrian Support.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] MADRID, March 27.—[By Atlantic Cable.] A liberal, referring to dispatches from Washington attributing to President McKinley a decision to propose that Spain should free Cuba for an indemnity, says: "The government may answer what it pleases; the Spanish people as a whole will not deign to discuss this proposal. Spain will go to war in defense of her duty, but not for ephemeral glories or the desire of conquest. We may emerge unscathed, which is somewhat doubtful, but we will never come out dishonored."

El Imparcial says: "It is indispensable to get rid of all the elements we possess for a naval fleet, and it is urgent that the fleet should go to Cuba. The United States will maintain the advantage, if they can place several iron-clads in front of the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo, but when our two ships actually have to fight, this decision will disappear before the skill and courage of our sailors."

The semi-official El Globo says: "At a time when the duration of the war in Cuba is being restored by means of autonomy, the United States throws down the mask which hid her ambition for our continent, and she is going to establish intervention, and in the cause of what save that of 'revolutionary' bandits? If the United States will apply the light to the powder they have been heaping up so long, this is an inopportune time to do so."

El Globo, referring to the intervention of European powers, says: "They will be unable to avert a trial of strength, but they will soon see themselves forced to impose reasonable limits. It behooves us, then, always to be in the right, not only as a satisfaction to our conscience, but as the very backbone of our energy. The Spanish government, in every case is today absolutely in the right and will make the right known at any cost."

"If we must fight the Americans we will show the world how a nation fights in defense of its right."

AUSTRIA ALONE SUPPORTS SPAIN. (Associated Press Night Report.)

BERLIN, March 27.—The Rome correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt telegraphs: "The Marquis Clavento Venosta, the Italian Foreign Minister, says the Cuban situation has grown worse, but that outside of Austria, which morally supports Spain for dynastic reasons, no European power is prepared to show practical sympathy for Spain."

"Ricotti Garibaldi says that if the United States will defray their expenses, he will engage to send 40,000 Garibaldians to Cuba."

NEGOTIATING A SALE.

BEIRLIN, March 27.—The Vienna correspondent of the Frankfort Zeitung says the Austro-Hungarian government is negotiating for the sale of a war vessel to Spain.

CHILDISH PREPARATIONS.

THAT'S WHAT A SPANISH NEWS-PAPER CALLS OUR WORK.

Says It Looks as If America Expected Spain Would Declare War—Guilty of Mexico as a Key-A European Alliance.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] MADRID, March 27.—[Correspondent of the Frankfort Zeitung.] El Liberal today ridicules the idea of the United States having any real idea of going to war. Pointing to the defensive preparations reported in the American press, he says: "The Americans are preparing to protect Norfolk, New York, Boston, Port Royal, Charleston and Savannah; throwing up earth works at Fort Jefferson, and arming them with long-range guns; making arrangements with the railway companies for the prompt conveyance of troops to threatened points, etc., etc., preparations which El Liberal characterizes as 'childish.' It says: 'All this looks much more as though America expected war to be declared here than that she is about to declare it against Spain.'

SPANISH COMMENT.

Disposition Manifested to Throw Blame on This Country.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] MADRID, March 27.—[By Atlantic Cable.] A general in the army who declines to permit the use of his name, said that it was incredible that the report of the American court of inquiry into the Maine disaster should attribute the destruction of the vessel to a submarine mine. "Not even among savages," he asserted, "would such mines be placed in their ports. Moreover, our

states categorically that this was the sole reason for the destruction of the Maine. It is believed that before many days the result of this diplomatic move will be seen.

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THE SPANISH ELECTIONS.

No Special Interest at Madrid. Riot at Bilbao.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] MADRID, March 27, midnight.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The election in the capital was without special interest, the elected Deputies include five Liberals, one Independent and two Conservatives. Despite great precautions at Bilbao, there was much Conservative agitation there. All the other provinces are reported calm.

M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador, had a conference with Senor Gullon today, to which much importance is attached.

A THREATENING CIRCULAR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] HAVANA, March 27.—Election day in Havana has been more quiet than many election days in New York, Chicago and other American cities. Precautions in the nature of a police

guard, which proved effective, were taken. There was a great deal of apprehension among some of the Americans about the distribution of a threatening circular, but it was recognized that this emanated from irresponsible quarters, and its threats were disregarded by all except the very nervous. It is too soon to give the results of the elections, but claims are made that the government ticket, including twenty Autonomist and ten Conservative, has been elected. The vote in the city has been very light.

The United States coast survey steamer Becho, which left Key West at 7 o'clock last evening, arrived at noon today. She brought Capt. Chadwick, who, with Lieutenant-Commander Cowles and Lieutenant-Commander Wright, are on the Becho. They will act as a board of survey to determine the final disposition of the wreck of the Maine, as far as the United States is concerned. The board will consider what is best to be done toward raising the wreck, if it is thought such a thing is possible, and also, if raising the hull is not practicable, what is the most feasible plan of saving certain valuable portions.

"PREPARE FOR WAR."

Tenor of the Message Which Was Sent to Senor Sagasta.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] HAVANA, March 27.—[By Key West Cable.] Last night it was positively stated on alleged good authority that the palace officers here had received a dispatch from Madrid which in effect said: "Prepare for war." It is not likely that anything so alarming or so peremptory was received, but it is pretty certain that intimation was given that the time for evasion or delay on the part of Spain was drawing to a close.

There can be no question that the policy of the United States in making the destruction of the Maine merely a side issue of the graver question of the continuance of inhumanity and property destruction of the island is a disagreeable surprise to many high in office in Cuba. They had concluded that the dispute as to the origin of the explosion would be indefinitely prolonged, and finally open the way for a new investigation, in which Germany, Italy or some other power would take part. Many of the best-informed Spaniards are free to say that American interference on humanitarian grounds will be bound to carry with it the passive sympathy, if not the active, of all civilized nations, since the fact as to

MUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

With Dates of Events.

WILSHIRE OSTRICH FARM—Twelfth and Grand Ave. Formerly Fiesta Park.

GRAND AVE. CARS TO GATES.

FIVE MINUTES FROM CITY HALL AND PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

Every Lady gets an Ostrich Feather Free.

\$10,000 CHALLENGE THE ONLY ORIGINAL OSTRICH FARM.

Ostrich Plumes, Collarettes and Boas.

Manufactured before your eyes by experts.

Children accompanied by adults free.

TIMELY SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS—

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS—

Hotel Westminster.

Refurnished and Rebuilt. American and European Plan.

Steam Heat in Every Room. F. O. JOHNSON Prop.

REDLANDS ORANGES, MOUNTAIN APPLES—

Headquarters for everything in the line of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.

Grown and irrigated with pure water.

Open all night. Free delivery. ALTHOUSE FRUIT CO.

919-915 W. Second St.

PHOTOGRAPHS—Speak for Themselves.

FOURTEEN MEDALS.

Studio 220 1/2 South Spring, opposite Hollenbeck.

IMPORTANT—Japanese and Chinese Goods

at less than cost. To give up store for repairs. Best assortment in the city.

Wing Hing Wo & Co., 238 S. Spring St.

INCENSE FLORAL COMPANY, F. Edward Gray, Proprietor.

Tel. Red 1073. Choice Cut Flowers, Decorative and House Plants. 110 South Spring Street.

Redondo Carnations—AND CHOICE ROSES—CUT FLOWERS AND

FLORAL DESIGNS. Flowers are packed for shipping. COLLIER, Tel. Red 521, Spring St.

BLANCHARD PIANO COMPANY—Special Bargains in Pianos this week.

113 South Spring Street.

HOTELS, RESORTS AND CAFES—

GRANDEST WINTER RESORT

On the Pacific Slope

BEAUTIFUL SANTA BARBARA

The Arlington Hotel.

The month of March contains all sunshine and flowers in Santa Barbara. Ocean bathing every day.

E. P. DUNN.

MAGIC ISLAND—SANTA CATALINA—

31 hours from Los Angeles, Cal. Charming Climate Wonderful Natural

Attractions Famous Fishing and Wild Game Shooting Great Mountain

Ride etc. etc. HOTEL METROPOLE, Remond, Edgemoor, Fort

STEAMER "FALCON." Round trip every week day. Sunday Excursions March

20, April 3 and 17, May 1, 15 and 29. See railroad time tables. Full information and

illustrated pamphlets from BANNING CO., 222 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

GOOD LUCK—To All Who Visit

HOTEL DEL CORONADO

H. F. NORCROSS, Agt., Los Angeles Office, 200 S. Spring St.

Our Motto—"Best of Everything."

A. W. BAILEY, Manager, Coronado, Cal.

REDONDO HOTEL—Redondo—Fifty minutes on either Redondo or Santa Fe train, to one of the most elegant and homelike hotels on the Coast. Halls heated by hot-air furnaces, rooms by open fires. Splendid Tennis Courts. Best fishing on the Coast. Special weekly rates. Address H. E. WARNER, Proprietor.

TOURISTS ATTENTION—Mendelson House, San Juan Capistrano. First-class in every respect; reasonable rates; opposite old Mission San Juan Capistrano, 122 years in view; fishing and hunting near by; 2 1/2 miles distant from ocean, where varieties of shells and mosses are found; lively to all places of interest.

M. MENDELSON, Prop.

BBOTSFORD INN—Eight and Hope Streets. Tel. Main 1173.

Best Appointed Family Hotel in the City. Guests Steam heat. Electric Cars pass the door. Special Rates to Permanent. C. A. TABLE.

ROYAL RIDE—Electric leave Los Angeles at 9 every morning, connecting at Pasadena with Wiley & Greely's trolley, and carriages for Baldwin's Ranch via Old Mission. Round trip including lunch, Hotel Oakwood, \$1.70.

HOTEL LINCOLN—Second and Hill. Family Hotel, Appointments Perfect, Electric cars to all points. THOS. PACOE, Prop.

CALIFORNIA HOTEL—Corner Second and Hill. High-Class Family and Tourist Hotel. Table of Peculiar Excellence. Special Monthly Rates. F. B. PRUSSIA, Mgr.

THE MACKENZIE HOUSE—Sunny furnished rooms, single or en suite; very reasonable housekeeping privileges, a real home nicely furnished. 627 1/2 S. Spring St.

SANTA MONICA, CAL.—The Anchorage, corner Ocean and Arizona avenues. Beautiful sunny rooms with board, by the day, week or month. P.O. Box 240.

ROSSMORE HOTEL—40 West 6th Street, under new management first-class in every respect day board if desired.

local conditions are no longer in doubt is any child in Christendom.

When the ship arrived yesterday the chief customs officer at the port of Havana sent on board an inspector. According to the manager's officers the inspector was particularly officious in his examination of the vessel, opening every food locker and acting as if he suspected the manager of being a flimflam. Consul-General Lee was communicated with, and the inspector was removed in a hasty response to Gen. Lee's earnest and even indignant remonstrance.

UNDER THE OLD FLAG.

ORGANIZATION OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Col. W. D. Washington, the promoter of the "National Volunteer Reserve," and Grand Army of Individual Americans—Leading Officers Interested.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] NEW YORK, March 27.—Quiet preparations have been in progress for some weeks looking to the organization of a volunteer force which, if organized on the lines laid down, is expected by its promoters to be the largest assembly of volunteers the world has ever known having allegiance to one flag.

The preliminary steps toward organization were taken Friday night, when distinguished veterans and others interested gathered at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel as the guests of Col. W. D. Washington, Gen. O. O. Howard was called to the chair, and soon after the "National Volunteer Reserve" was formally organized.

The plan and scope of the movement, which was termed as "Grand Army of Individual Americans," was explained by Col. Washington. It was proposed that this new national reserve shall consist of volunteers who shall sign enlistment blanks, agreeing in case of a foreign war to receive training in arms at the call of the President of the United States or the Governor of the State or Territory in which they reside. It is the hope of the promoters that the National Volunteer Reserve that from two to five million of patriotic citizens will be ready to form a part of this body, ready at all times to defend the flag.

Officers were elected as follows: Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, U.S.A., commander; Lieut. Gen. John C. Starnes, C.R.A., vice-commander; Gen. O. O. Howard was elected chairman of the Military Committee, with vice-chairmen as follows: Maj. Gen. Robert Ames, Lieut. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Maj. Gen. Granville M. Dodge, Col. W. D. Washington was elected president of the organization, and Gen. D. McKee, secretary.

The Executive Committee of the Military Committee consists of Gen. John M. Schofield, Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. Robert Ames, Gen. G. M. Dodge, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Gen. A. M. Cook, Gen. T. W. Higginson, Gen. J. E. Johnston, Gen. J. C. McCall, and President W. D. Washington. This committee, it is announced, will meet daily.

THE KAISER'S CRITIQUE.

No Credence Attached in London to the Berlin Report.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] LONDON, March 27.—(By Atlantic Cable.) Count de Hasen, the Spanish Ambassador to Great Britain, told a visit to the British Office at the hour yesterday, and remained three-quarters of an hour.

No credence whatever is given in well-informed circles to the Sunday Special's Berlin correspondent's alleged interview with the United States Ambassador, Mr. White, at Berlin, in the course of which Mr. White is made to say that Emperor William had expressed a belief that the Maine was not destroyed from the outside, and that the German Admiral Knorr had studied, at the Emperor's direction, a number of exhaustive reports called from Havana, and had reached the conclusion that it was due to the overhauling of the Maine and not to a view Ambassador White was said to share.

SUNDAY AT KEY WEST.

EVERYWHERE GROUPS ARE SEEN DISCUSSING POSSIBLE WAR.

Eight Bodies of Men Who Died at Havana Buried With Simple Ceremonies—The Town Goes to Sea—Capt. Wyck's Mission.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] KEY WEST (Fla.), March 27.—The excitement among naval officers and residents abated somewhat today, but everywhere groups could be seen discussing the probability of war with Spain.

The work of painting the battleships, unexpectedly stopped yesterday, will be resumed tomorrow. They will be painted a dull lead color instead of black. It is learned that Capt. Wyck of the New York sailed last night on the Bache for Havana. His mission there is said to be to confer with Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright and to decide whether further wrecking work on the Maine will be of any use.

The Iowa left late last night for the Dry Tortugas, where she will coal. She is expected shortly. The harbor presents a warlike appearance. The Marblehead, Montgomery, Detroit, Nashville, Cincinnati, Castine, Wilmington and six torpedo boats lie close in shore, while the Indiana and New York loom up six miles out. The Montgomery is expected to go north shortly.

Eight bodies from the Maine were laid to rest in the city cemetery this morning with the same simple ceremonies that have attended the burial of other bodies buried here.

GEN. MANDERSON'S VIEWS Conditions Look More Warlike and Intervention Is Justified.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] OMAHA (Neb.), March 27.—Gen. Charles F. Mander son, in an interview on the Cuban situation, says:

"It surely looks more like war than it did two weeks ago. To my mind the action of Spain in sending a formidable flotilla of torpedo boats to Cuba forms an incident that is more warlike than any of the features of the Cuban disaster, or the complications growing out of the oppression and starvation of the Cubans. The question of indemnity to the government for the loss of the Maine might be settled by a court of nations, or other international body. On the other hand, seem to me that this government would certainly be warranted in taking steps toward intervention in the Spanish-Cuban difficulty. The terrible outrage committed by the Spaniards among the

islands are no longer to be endured. The people are from friendly countries, and indicate that intervention in the name of humanity would be entirely justified.

PRESENCE MONTANA

The Entrance to the Golden Gate Will Be Heavily Fortified.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—At the Presidio, on the south side of the Golden Gate, a massive battery of six-inch mortars is being put up. The batteries are here and everything essential in their mounting is on hand so that in a few days at most the Presidio fortifications will include thirty-two 12-inch mortars in place of sixteen.

AT LEAGUE ISLAND.

FINISHING TOUCHES BEING PUT TO CHIMNEYS AND MONITORS.

The Columbia Leaves Today for Hampton Roads—The Minneapolis and Miantonomah Will Coal.

The Miantonomah to Take on Fuel.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—The cruiser Columbia will leave League Island today for Hampton Roads.

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WORDS' ANCESTRY

REPORT TO BE MADE TO TRACE THE CRASH STRIKE.

Dr. Gardner Will Go East to Take the Testimony of Some Letters.

THEIR AFFIDAVITS WANTED

THE BUREAU MAY SETtle THE TRAIN-WRECKER'S FATE.

Contractor Bradley Kills Insurance Solicitor—Shedlerup at Seattle.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—Dr. A. M. Gardner of the Napa Insane Asylum will go East to secure in various locations in New York State affidavits of a number of people as to the sanity of a man named Dr. W. D. Gardner, the train-wrecker, now in Pulaski prison under sentence of death.

Many people living in New York have at different times since Worden's conviction written to Dr. Gardner, giving data as to the sanity of the man. Dr. Gardner is to take these affidavits to the state of New York, where he will make affidavits as to the statements. Dr. Gardner is to take these affidavits to the state of New York, where he will make affidavits as to the statements.

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DROPPED FORTY DEGREES.

Freezing Temperature Takes Hold of Missouri and Kansas.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] KANSAS CITY (Mo.), March 27.—Freezing temperature pretty close to 80 degrees below zero prevails tonight throughout Northern Missouri, and Kansas which is, throughout the territory named, a fall of about 40 degrees within forty-eight hours. The drop in temperature is also marked in Oklahoma and Indian Territory, where heavy rains have been general, accompanied by some of the destructive winds.

NEAR DEATH'S DOOR.

FANNY DAVENPORT'S STRENGTH IS FAST WAVING AWAY.

She Has Been Ill Several Days, but Insisted on Getting Up From Her Bed to Appear in Her Role at the Chicago Grand Opera House.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] CHICAGO, March 27.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) Fanny Davenport is lying at the Great Northern Hotel in this city. Three physicians, who have been in constant attendance for forty-eight hours, insist that her condition is so grave that only a miracle could save her life. Her brothers and sisters in the East have been wired to come at once.

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AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

BURBANK. The Girl I Left Behind Me.
ORPHEUM. Vaudeville.

THE "TIMES" MIDWINTER NUMBER.

The largest, the best-arranged and most brilliantly illustrated, the most thorough, accurate and comprehensive; the most luminous, interesting and informing; the most picturesque, potent and graphic issue ever sent out from this office. Printed in the new magazine style; 84 pages and cover. Price 10 cents per copy; postage extra, to be paid by the sender. Copies will be mailed, when requested, from this office to any part of the United States, Canada or Mexico for 13 cents each, postpaid. Send list of names and addresses plainly written, together with the money, and your orders will be carefully filled. (See list of contents in other columns.) The matter is not ephemeral, but of permanent value. The Midwinter Number will be timely for six months to come.

THE OBLIGATIONS OF WEALTH.

There has been much comment in the press on the strong address delivered by ex-President Harrison before the Union League Club of Chicago on Washington's birthday.

Mr. Harrison's subject was "The Obligations of Wealth." He took for his text the inequality of taxation in this country, and especially the small proportion of taxes borne by personal property in comparison with real estate. The first duty of wealth, in Mr. Harrison's opinion, is to pay its fair proportion of taxes for the support and maintenance of public order.

The proposition advanced by Mr. Harrison is a self-evident one. It is also unfortunately true that a large proportion of personal property escapes taxation, either altogether or in part, throughout the United States. A Massachusetts commission recently reported that in some towns of that State less than 5 per cent. of the total valuation for purposes of taxation is personal property, while in others it is 40 per cent. or more.

There is much difference of opinion as to whether personal property should pay more or less than it is now supposed to pay, but there can be no question in the mind of any properly constituted person that each member of the commonwealth should bear his due proportion of the financial burden which is imposed upon all citizens for the purpose of supporting the government.

Mr. Harrison suggested a convention of tax commissioners of all the States to discuss this problem. He added:

"I do not believe that it is impossible so to stir the consciences of the people, so to stimulate the independence and courage of our assessors and our courts and prosecutors, as to secure a fairly general enforcement of the personal-property tax."

Unfortunately, the experience of the past does not lend much encouragement to the theory that men who are inclined to shirk their responsibilities in this direction can be won around by argument, or appeals to their consciences. Many suggestions have been made of methods by which a more even collection of taxes might be insured. One of these, which is indorsed by a financial paper of San Francisco, is that proposed by the Massachusetts Tax Commission, of taking the rental value of his dwelling as an approximate index of the value of a man's wealth, and making that the basis of the tax he shall pay on personal property. This plan was recommended by the New York commission, of which David A. Wells was chairman, thirty-six years ago. It has been in force for half a century in France.

Patriotic citizens will not seek to escape their fair share of the burdens of taxation, but unfortunately there are many whose patriotism begins to ebb when it touches their pocket-books. In this connection, the closing words of Mr. Harrison's address are worth repeating:

"It is not within the purpose of this address to propose in detail the needed reforms in our tax laws, but rather to emphasize the need and to suggest that our men of wealth and the managers of our great corporations should themselves come forward and take the lead in these reforms; that they should not only show a willingness, but a zeal to bear their full proportionate share of all public burdens. If they do not, the sense of injury is so strong that ways will be found to exact more than is equal. To do justice is the best safeguard against injury."

The San Francisco Bulletin recently had the following in regard to methods by which a vast amount of capital escapes taxation every year:

"Let us test the conclusion by an ex-

amination into the conditions which attend an issue of bonds. Stock in corporations and bonds issued by corporations are classified as personal property. They are forms of personal property which most effectively evade taxation. They are in all cases based upon tangible property, but the tangible property usually contributes but a small part of the value represented in the bonds. Take a street railroad, for example. It lays rails, builds cars, constructs its power-house and otherwise equips itself for business. These items of real property form but a small part of the value of the company's entire property. The outlay is not usually more than about one-fourth of the amount of stock and bonds issued. Now, if only the tangible property is taxed, the difference between the value of the tangible property assessed and the market value of the stock and bonds escapes taxation. The purchaser of the stock or bonds only pays taxes on one-fourth of the amount of his investment. Water companies, gas companies and other corporations are organized on the same plan. The assessor finds their tangible property, but unless he assesses stocks and bonds he fails to reach three-fourths of the investment value of the company's property. The person who has money to invest, therefore, instead of putting his money into tangible property that would be taxed at its market value, puts it in securities that are only taxed for about one-fourth of their value."

LOYAL SOUTHERNERS.

The suggestion which has been heard in a few quarters that citizens of the Southern States could not be entirely depended upon in case of a foreign war, has received many striking refutations during the past few weeks.

At an informal meeting of business men and bankers, held in Waro, Tex., recently, a proposition to offer the President funds without interest for war purposes met with cordial indorsement from all present. One large manufacturer said:

"We will put up \$25,000 for the use of our government in case of war, and I believe \$100,000,000 can be raised in the South on the same terms. If the government gets short of cash, no bond issue will be needed. The people will let Uncle Sam have plenty of money."

Of the business men in the meeting, all except one served in the Confederate army, and that one was too young for any service when the war closed.

Such a spectacle as this should convince Spain, or any other country, that however we may differ among ourselves, this is a united nation when it comes to facing a foreign foe.

A POSSIBLE EXPLOSION.

The Spanish newspaper, Imparcial, shows a better knowledge of the situation than is usual with it when dealing with American subjects, when it says that "to send the Maine report to Congress is equivalent to throwing a torch into a barrel of gunpowder." But, as the situation stands, it is Spain that lighted the torch; hence we are not to be held responsible for any explosion that may possibly result, however disastrous it may be to the country which is making a living hell of Cuba. There has been little doubt in the minds of the people of this country from the outset that the Maine was deliberately destroyed by some enemy of the United States. Such being the case it is not surprising if the Congress and the citizens of this nation are in a gunpowder frame of mind. Fancy, if you please, how Spain would feel the conditions reversed. It remains, then, that the torch is aflame and that the gunpowder barrel is standing with the head knocked in; therefore a flare-up is not altogether an improbability. There is considerable danger that when the debris of the explosion is swept up, if the explosion takes place, there will not be enough of Spain left to keep as a souvenir of the occasion.

Should that torpedo flotilla and Commodore Schley's flying squadron come together out there in the farther sea, the nations of the world are likely to be afforded a lesson or two in modern warfare that will prove of vast interest. Spain appears to be fairly well equipped with the small craft that nag, but it remains to be seen whether the torpedo boat is as dangerous as it is presumed to be. It seems very evident that the situation grows more critical every hour, and that if a contest comes the country of the dons is not going to be taken by surprise; nor is it to be assumed that it is not in position to put up a very pretty fight, at the outset. In other words, Spain is in the position of a race horse that can show fine speed for a quarter of a mile, but when it comes to long distances, the American thoroughbred may be depended upon to

show such bottom as will win against all comers.

The San Francisco Chronicle reproduces, in fac-simile, a portion of the famous French "bordereau," which led to the arrest and imprisonment of Dreyfus; also fac-simile comparisons between "a" and the handwriting of Dreyfus and Esterhazy. A person does not need to be a handwriting expert to see that the writing of Esterhazy is remarkably similar to that of the "bordereau," while the writing of Dreyfus is altogether different. There appears to be little doubt that a gross injustice has been done, which the French government will not, or dare not, rectify.

Mr. Hartman of Montana succeeded in making a picturesque ass of himself in the House on Friday in blocking action on the Naval Bill. But we ought probably to take into consideration the facts that Montana is a long ways from salt water and that Hartman is a "Silver Republican"—that sort of a political maverick which cannot help being a picturesque ass, because that was the nature fashioned the fool critter.

We are told by experts in international law that there is no precedent for the intervention of one nation in the affairs of another, merely on the ground of humanity. Granting that such is the case, what is to prevent the United States from starting in and establishing a new precedent in this direction?

Gen. Blanco says the flag of Spain in Cuba represents civilization, progress, liberty, humanity and religion. A man with an imagination like that is wasting his time in the military-governing business; he ought to hire out to Willie Hearst or Joe Pulitzer.

Spain probably looks upon us in the act of feeding the starving Cubans with great equanimity. Why shouldn't she? It helps her out; and no nation on earth is more in need of help just at this particular juncture.

Lloyds evidently think there is going to be a scrap from the way it is sending up the marine rates, and Lloyds generally knows fairly well what a skin is worth when it sees it.

Gomez is willing to buy, but the other fellows are not willing to sell. Hence, Señor Gomez, the only thing that appears left for you to do is to keep right on taking it.

The Playhouses

ATTRACTIONS TONIGHT. The Burbank Theater has been swept and garnished, and after being dark for some weeks, will reopen tonight with the Belasco-Thall Stock Company holding the boards with a production of "The Girl I Left Behind Me." This play is one of the greatest successes of the American stage, and has been successfully presented to big audiences all over the country. The new company at the Burbank is, we are promised, thoroughly able and competent, and tonight's performance will doubtless be something well worth seeing.

The Orpheum bill for tonight and the week is especially attractive. It comprises the R. J. Joak Quintette, under the leadership and direction of R. J. Joak, the famous contra-tenor whose singing is marvellously beautiful; Josephine Sabel, the universally favorite chanteuse, with her human music sheet; Webb and Hassan, a team of hand acrobats and head balancers; Will H. Fox, the funny pianist and comedian; Whitney Brothers, in their musical comedy, "The Girl I Left Behind Me"; and Smart and Williams, the darkey comedians; Mandola, the equilibrist of the rolling globe, and a lot of new biograph views.

COMING ATTRACTION. Madeline Lucette, Ryley's brilliant comedy, "Mysticisms," will be seen for the first time here at the Los Angeles tomorrow night.

"UNDER WHICH FLAG?"

Two boys were in our town in Eighteen Ninety-eight. One skipped out for Canada, as fast as he could run; the other became a soldier, and fought with all his might. Now, which of those two boys, sir, do you think was right?

Two men were in our town, in Eighteen Ninety-eight. One raves for war and gore, sir, before it is too late. The other says, keep cool, boys, there is plenty of time to fight. Now, which of these two men, sir, do you think is right?

AN APPEAL FOR CUBA.

Happy are all free people, too strong to be despised, but too weak among nations, who dare to be strong for the rest.

Land of the free, shall supplicating hands be vainly raised for liberty, for life? When in defiance of a tyrant's might, A sister nation dares to claim God's gift of freedom for which man exacts Such bitter tribute, both of tears and blood?

I say a nation, for the impulse strong, Thriving through Cuba, now to sever ties Arresting action and development, Attest the fact of individual life Springs from a nation's soul.

Desire for freedom is a nation's soul, Where'er that shines, there is a nation And cannot be extinguished without crime.

Deem you that nationality can flow From source less sacred than God-given? And when this right is menaced there should rise Some nation strong and great enough to say, "Thou shalt not kill—I will preserve this life."

But more than all the land where Jefferson Proclaimed the Magna Charta of the world, Shaking foundations of unrighteous power, Should stand for Freedom—guard the sacred trust.

For by that precious chime wert thou made Meek for the crown of peoples' sovereignty!

Oh! by that freedom which thy land has blessed, Arise my country, answer the appeal! Proclaim thy sister free, by right divine, And if needs be, defend her with thy sword, O land, too great for petty schemes of gain, By the unworthy thought to place this pearl Of liberty in the midst of the sale of stars, The constellation of our noble States.

SANBOL, Etc., May 20, 1894.

Pulpit Editorials.

(Delivered by Dr. Frank Crane at Trinity Church, Chicago, preceding the usual service, Sunday, March 27, 1898.)

The Great Red Dragon.

Frances Willard lies quiet in her grave. The work of which she was the providential exponent seems to lull. Short-sighted folks say temperance has failed. But the student understands the periodicity of reform, the rhythmic movement of progress. No cause goes steadily forward. It rises like the tide, in ebb and flow; but every advance is a little further, every retreat is not quite so far. The net result is a constant gain. When the boys and girls of the time of the Washington movement grew up, they made the prohibition movement; when the boys and girls of yesterday grew up they will formulate a new and time-living phase of the same forward-striding conviction. As Willard understood what is one of the most real questions of statecraft. The actually important issues of a State are not those of money and tariff, but those which feed, but leave life and home life of the people. Such a question is temperance.

The world crime of the Augustan age was the tyranny of cruelty; of the dark ages, the tyranny of superstition; of this age, the tyranny of drunkenness. In the Apocalypse John said he saw "another wonder in heaven, and a great multitude, which no man could number, were with the woman and went to make war with the remnant of her seed." I do not understand the Apocalypse. I never knew John. But if the seer of Patmos had been in full possession of all the facts in regard to the nineteenth century dragon of intemperance and its prime executives, the saloon-keepers, he would have painted them in a lurid picture any truer to life than these words he used. Intemperance has overspread the globe, and has become a world-wide plague. In our country we have been apparently getting out of the paws of the monster, but when we consult statistics we seem to be only getting out of the paws into the jaws.

There has been a remarkable growth of sentiment against the custom of drinking. In the early days everybody drank. Doctors drank with their patients, preachers partook with the laity at ordination services, the harvest hands demanded whisky, every country grocery kept its demijohn. People roared their wounds with the same remedy. They applied inside and out. Today the public spirit seems changed. The middle classes have taken the lead. The saloon-keepers and the bottom of society are not due for some time after the middle class. The churches have declared against it; the women have taken the lead in the temperance movement; the saloon-keepers are being driven out of their trade. The cost of intoxicants to the country is equal to the value of all foods that come upon the market; it is three times as much as the cost of wearing apparel, four times that of boots and shoes. In sixteen years it amounts to four times the value of the national debt in 1880. The cost of the national debt in 1880, was \$100,000,000. The cost of the rebellion to both North and South, if, once in eleven years, a fire were to consume all the products of the nation, would be no more than is done by the dead waste of drinking spirituous liquors. As one computes the bloody statistics of alcohol and its evils, he would do no more than is done by the dead waste of drinking spirituous liquors. As one computes the bloody statistics of alcohol and its evils, he would do no more than is done by the dead waste of drinking spirituous liquors.

One might suppose from all this that the use of liquor is decreasing. But it is not so. The manufacture, sale and consumption of alcoholic liquors in the United States steadily increases, not only in total, but per capita. We have little of the moral progress of the United States in this respect. The cost of intoxicants to the country is equal to the value of all foods that come upon the market; it is three times as much as the cost of wearing apparel, four times that of boots and shoes. In sixteen years it amounts to four times the value of the national debt in 1880.

Never again will the entire expense of running the government, in four years America shipped nearly \$5,000,000 worth of rum in advance of this Great Britain, France and Portugal export to Africa more than we; an unspeakable ocean of liquid damnation.

In the light of such facts who shall say that the cause is petty?

Dr. Crane's Epigrams.

The original and independent thinker may get fame; he is certain to get trouble. There is no quiet save in compromise. No family, church or State exactly suits us; if we are to have comfort we must bend a little.

The most thought is in ruts. The brain is laziest; we will submit to any formula rather than think. If all men were independent thinkers there would be no progress of society. Institutionalism derives its power from human docility.

Ready-made clothes are driving out the tailors, and ready-made ideas are driving out originality. The morality of the masses will ever be more a matter of environment than of individual effort.

Orthodoxy is yesterday's heresy. Never unsetting a fool's convictions—he will find worse.

Never so teachable as the heretic. Beware of a heretic with a brass band. Christianity is modest. It is a poor way to leave the mysterious island of faith to betake one self to the chartless sea of infidelity. Jesus never made an issue of trifles. The only good in a new doctrine which does not have its roots deep in the common convictions of the age.

Those who would sacrifice progress to security forget that there is no security without progress.

TECHNICS.

The Customer Is Not Expected to Understand Technical Business.

It is the maker's business to understand the technical side of manufacture. The more the maker knows about making, the better goods he will make. It is the seller's business to understand the process of manufacture and the technical side of production, but he cannot be a good salesman unless he is filled only with scientific information.

The seller should understand enough about making to be able to answer the questions of the customer. He should understand more about the public-seeming-side of the business, that he may bring profitably to the customer's interest.

The manufacturer's interest lies in the method of manufacture.

The customer's interest lies in the result of the manufacture.

The woman does not care how sheeting is made.

She does care about how the sheeting looks and wears.

Profitable business is always divided into two distinct parts, the technical inside and the technical outside.

If a man displays particular ability for doing one thing better than all the others, he is successful. His success depends upon doing what he can do and associating himself with somebody else who can do what he cannot do.

Everybody cares how much carbon there is in steel.

Nobody cares whether the watch works as made of brass, copper or tin, or gelatine.

Everybody cares about the work of the watch.

The general advertisement, describing goods from a technical standpoint, is worth little or nothing, because the value of advertising, if it reaches the public, is in presenting the result, and not the method of the result.

Of course, the trade advertisement can be somewhat technical, but one-half of these advertisements need not be, for if the trade understands technicalities, it is not necessary to forever present them.

Talk from the standpoint of the customer. What it will do, not what makes it do it, should be the burden of the advertisement.

NATHANIEL C. FOWLER, JR.

[Copyright, 1898, by Nathl C. Fowler, Jr.]

corded up annually by the dragon, to say nothing of the innumerable broken hearts and blighted hopes. Yet truculent statesmen, burning to fight Spain, may not whisper against it.

The saloon is the most menacing figure in our political horizon. It does not hesitate to commit any crime against law or conscience to obtain its end. It knows no party, but seeks to make all parties its agents and to hold the balance of power. It beholds the rising sentiment against it, and with the pertinacity of selfishness even pursues its own way. Well-meaning persons have tried to regulate it by license, and it has thrived under the restriction. States have raised up constitutional bulwarks against it, and it has spent countless thousands of dollars to destroy them. Laws have banished it; it bids them insolent defiance. All the courts, to the Supreme National Court, have pronounced against it; it has stood at no evasion or chicane to defeat the verdict. The saloon stands as our political Satan, the incarnation of everything inimical to good government, the aggravating ingredient of every other national danger.

Whatever may be the view as to individual alcoholism, there ought to be no question among decent men as to the saloon. For it is a personal matter, it is an institution, a social evil, which could be removed and still leave men free to be drunkards if they wish. If my neighbor drinks, it is not my civic affair, but it is my affair if he opens a shop to tempt my boy to drink. He has a right to go sweetly and quietly to ruin by his own choice, but he has no right to create an institution to work ruin in the community. There is no question concerning the infinite damage, socially, civically and politically of the saloon. The life of Frances Willard, even though, like all reformers, she went further than many are ready to go, in its final result has certainly consolidated and organized the public sentiment against the open dramshop. Her soul is reaching on in the coming days her name may not be the least in the roll of the nation's nobility.

What is true in America is true in the world. Hand in hand with civilization marches the demon of intemperance. The Russian government devotes 38 per cent of its income from the brandy tax. England in fifty-two years has spent as much for drink as the aggregate capitalized value of the property of the United Kingdom. In Germany the quantity of brautwein consumed has increased ninefold in thirty-five years (Berlin has 1500 more public houses than a century ago, and one church less). In Belgium this vice has spread fearfully among the working classes, and in the industrial portions there is one drunkard to every six or seven persons. "The French race," says the Constitutional, "is deteriorating daily; its consumption of alcohol has tripled in forty years." In India the English government encourages liquor selling as a source of revenue, and this among a people whose ancient well-being positively prohibit intoxication. They had prohibition in China 2500 years before Christ; drunkenness has been a crime upon the Celestials by the canon of Christendom. Japan, which had a death penalty for intoxication while she was a hermit nation, now imports as much liquor yearly as the entire expense of running the government. In four years America shipped nearly \$5,000,000 worth of rum in advance of this Great Britain, France and Portugal export to Africa more than we; an unspeakable ocean of liquid damnation.

In the light of such facts who shall say that the cause is petty?

Dr. Crane's Epigrams.

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CONGRESS ON EDGE.

FORTHCOMING MESSAGE AWAKENS KEEN INTEREST.

Both Houses Disposed to Let Other Business Go Over Till the Question Is Settled.

BUT THE PRESIDENT OBJECTS.

HE PREFERS LITTLE DISCUSSION FOR THE PRESENT.

Documents Will Be Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and Probably Without Debate—Mr. Simpkins Denies.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] WASHINGTON, March 27.—The important event of the week in the Senate will be the reception of the President's message transmitting the report of the Maine inquiry, which is expected early in the day Monday. The present understanding is that the report will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and sent to the printer without being read or more than incidentally referred to, and that after this nothing more will be said concerning it until the committee shall have had a reasonable opportunity to consider it or until some other communication may be received from the President on the Cuban question.

There has been a general appeal from the administration to the Senate to avoid undue agitation on the Cuban question until the President can have an opportunity to formulate the policy, and the Senate appears quite disposed to comply with the request. Still there is no doubt that the Senate is growing restive under the delay. Senator Money expects to make a speech tomorrow on the lines of those of Senators Proctor, Gallinger and Thurston, based upon his observations in Cuba.

Further discussion there may be during the week on the Cuban question will depend so largely upon future developments that it is useless to discuss the probabilities. If the President should make a recommendation, or the Committee on Foreign Relations a report, the Senate at once would be the center of an animated discussion, the result of which would be some radical declaration against Spain. The problem now is to hold the expression of opinion down to the minimum pending the deliberations of the President and the Committee on Foreign Relations.

There is very little heart in the Senate for any other business than that relating to Cuba, and the probability is that comparative little business will be done, and the session will be comparatively quiet. Aside from Senator Money's speech, there is a special order providing for the taking up of private pension bills on the calendar Monday, beginning at 1 o'clock. Tuesday at 2 o'clock eulogies will be delivered on the late Senator Calhoun by South Carolina.

Senator Caffery's speech on the anti-labor bill, which has already run for two days, has not been completed, and it may be resumed during the week. It may be said in a house, however, that Cuba will occupy most of the entire thought, if it is not the subject of speech and aggressive action, and while it may be possible to occasionally suppress audible reference to the subject, it is most likely there will be found opportunity for some vent. This report will probably be referred to a resolution of appropriation of money to relieve the distress of the Cuban reconcentrados. The Sundry Civil Bill will probably be reported to the Senate tomorrow.

The largest crowd which has attended a session of Congress in years is expected at the Capitol tomorrow when the official report of the board of inquiry on the Maine disaster will be given to the country. Extra instructions have been issued by the Senate, and admission to the reserved galleries will be strictly by card. Not one-tenth of the people who storm the doors are expected to get in.

The members of the House await the report with the same feverish anxiety which the public manifests, and there are reports of an aggressive action on the part of the House. The report is read probably will be intensely dramatic, and those who go to the Capitol will probably expect to see its presentation followed by wild cheering of oratory probably will be sorely disappointed. The report and accompanying message will be brief, and after its reading will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs without debate.

THIRD AND BROADWAY
Shirts and Waists Made to Order.

ARIZONA'S CAPITAL.

A NEW BUILDING IS TO BE ERECTED.

Economy Has Marked the Work of the Present Administration of the Territory.

LAST YEAR'S EXPENSE BILL.

ARIZONA CATTLE ARE BOUGHT BY TEXANS.

Southwestern Valleys to Be Utilized for Tobacco-growing—The Death of Pioneers in Tucson.

PHOENIX (Ariz.) March 25.—[Reg-ular Correspondence.] About the Terri-tory's temporary capital, the City Hall of Phoenix, all is a-bustle, now that the Governor has returned from the East. The main matter over which the Executive and his advisers are conferring is the new Capitol. No time is to be lost in getting the project under way, the only preliminary being the marketing of the \$100,000 in 5 per cent. bonds. At the present time the city of Phoenix is deriving a very considerable income through the rental of the better part of the City Hall to the government.

The Capitol commission at present comprises B. Heyman of Phoenix, W. S. Adams of Jerome, lately appointed, and Atty.-Gen. Frazier. The resignation of the last named is in the Gov-ernor's hands.

AN EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Nearly all the financial affairs of Arizona are in the hands of the Gov-ernor, its membership comprising the Governor, the Territorial Auditor and a "citizen member," who is ex-officio secretary and must be of a dif-ferent political belief from that of the majority. Mr. Barker, the in-cumbent of the office, is rated as a Gold Democrat. At the present time the board's transactions during the past year has just been filed by its clerk, Harvey J. Lee. During 1897 sixty-four meetings of the board were held, claim allowances during that period amounting to \$121,812.13. Of this, \$12,959 was a legacy from the former year. Of the balance, the Territorial prison took \$41,381, and the Territorial insane asylum \$7,970. Marked economies in management, though with increased ef-ficiency, are noted at the institutions named, though at the assumption of office by the present administration, many improvements were necessarily made by the new officials. The buildings had been allowed to remain in bad repair and the public service was illy admin-istered.

THE FUEL SUPPLY.

The question whether mesquite is timber or bush has advanced little to-ward solution during the week. Agent Holzinger and Mr. Moore, who have not acted, though it is under-stood that information concerning val-uations of the order forbidding the cut-ting of mesquite has gone on to Wash-ington, with a request for further and more specific instructions concerning prosecution. One of the earliest ex-amples that may be made, it is pro-mised, are commenced, can be at Mar-icopa, where about two thousand cords of mesquite have been cut up, waiting transportation to Phoenix. With all the flurry, however, it is a notable fact that wood-dealers have not stiffened their prices. The city of Phoenix, the main fuel users, including the electric light works, and the city street electric railway, have been using coal for months. Steam coal can be brought to Phoenix in carload lots for about \$8 a ton, first cost at Gallup and trans-ported included. At this price it is believed to be the most economical as mes-quite at \$3 a cord.

WATER STORAGE.

Financial arrangements tending to-ward the construction of the great Tonto Creek dam are progressing very favorably. Contracts have been made for supplying 50,000 inches of water to the Consolidated Canal on the southern side of the valley, and are expected with the Arizona Canal, equally advantageous arrangements as soon as the water can be turned. The dam shall emerge from the suit on fore-closure now pending in the District Court. Another bit of news is that the Hudson Company has abandoned its original intention to construct head canals in the Salt River Valley, for the purpose of bring-ing new lands under cultivation. One of these canals was to have been of immense proportions. With a ca-pacity of over 100,000 inches, it was to have headed off Salt River, a short distance above the Verde; was to have cut through a "saddle" in the western Superstition mountains, and to have covered an immense tract of new land lying between the Superstitions and the Sacaton Hills, east of Mesa City. The former general man-ager of the company, J. M. Ward, a short, had minute plans prepared for this canal, even including a bridge flume across the Gila River, that lands around Maricopa might be wa-tered. "We now intend simply to store and sell water," said Secretary Ealy, "and we consider we will have plenty on our hands if we attend to that alone. The canals projected by the Hudson Company are all feasible, but they had better be built by other corporations."

FROM CATTLE TO SHEEP.

The most important cattle sale known in Central Arizona for years has just been made. J. M. Ward, owner of the famous Sunflower Ranch, near Mt. Reno, has sold his entire stock of range cattle, 4000 or more, to Crowley & Garrett at a price un-derstood to approximate \$20 a head all around. Mr. Ward is gathering the cattle, the first band to be driven in Phoe-nix. The cattle 700 in number, were immediately loaded and sent out via the Southern Pacific to Midland, Tex., where they will be turned on the range. A few of the cattle will be shipped to Kansas as prime feeders. Mr. Ward, a cattleman of more than a score of years' experience, will stock his range with sheep.

Three representatives of the American Tobacco Company have been in Phoe-nix for the past week, looking the val-ley over with the view of securing a large tract of land whereon to plant tobacco. The plant thrives throughout Central and Southern Arizona, and many a farmer about Phoenix raises the "weed" he smokes. The quality of the product is understood to be above the average. The company is looking toward a field of supply on the Pacific Coast, and it is believed that in Ari-

zona can be found the best conditions for the growth of a superior stock.

VILLAGE ELECTIONS.

April 4 the neighboring towns of Mesa and Tempe are to have municipal elections. Party lines have not been drawn, but conventions have put forth nominees, and the canvass is actively on.

George Gann, agent of the Maricopa and Phoenix Railway at Mesa, is to be transferred to a similar post at Phoenix. P. A. Phillips of the Phoenix office will succeed Gann at Mesa.

AT TUCSON.

Accidental Death of a Young Resi-dent—Activity in the Mines.

TUCSON, March 25.—[Regular Cor-respondence.] Last Saturday Richard J. Brophy, a member of the local base-ball team, left Tucson for Bisbee, where the mines of the two towns met Sunday afternoon in friendly rivalry. Monday morning Brophy's body was lifted from the train at Tucson. Return-ing from Bisbee, he was careless in stepping from one car to another, when the train had gotten to a point ten miles from Bisbee, and fell, to be caught under the wheels. Both legs were cut off. The train was run with all possible speed to Benson, but Brophy was dead before medical as-sistance could be reached. He was 30 years of age. The funeral Tuesday was attended by hundreds.

Casimero Bartemy, aged 74, and John Baser, aged 66, are among those who lately passed from life. The former had lived in Tucson twenty-four years, and the latter nearly as long. Both were highly respected among all classes and both leave families to be cared for.

The distinction is held by old-timer lately deceased, was Nelson Van Alstine, who died at Tanque Verde, aged 82. He came to Arizona in 1856. He served in the regular army through the Mexican war, and was later a mem-ber of the Texas Rangers. He was buried under the auspices of the So-ciety of Arizona Pioneers.

The oldest American citizen of Ari-zona is now a resident of Tucson, having removed hither from Florence, where he has for years held his resi-dence. The distinction is held by Peter R. Brady, three times a mem-ber of the Territorial Council, and one of the Territory's most honored citizens. He came to Arizona in 1852. Before him were only three other Americans, and they are long ago dead. In 1854 he went to San Fran-cisco and organized the American mining company to work within the limits of Arizona. The property was credited to him as the owner. He is now an old Ajo mine, in Pima county, near the Mexican border. He is still hale, in his 73d year. He has moved to Tucson to be with his son, a merchant of this city.

The people of Tucson note with pleasure the advancement of D. A. Noble to be superintendent of the Salt Lake division of the Southern Pacific system. Mr. Noble was for many years stationed at Tucson, in charge of the Arizona division of the road. The dog-catcher's record for Feb-ruary was 150 scalps, for which he was paid by the City Council at the rate of 35 cents per scalp. Tucson is credited with the capture of four curs to the inhabitant, the canine population being mainly lo-cated in the Barrio Libre, the quarter where the poorer class of Mexican residents.

A number of freight crews working on the Southern Pacific out of Tucson are traveling in box cars instead of cabooses. The traffic is the heaviest known for years, and every extra man to be had has been put at work on the road.

The census of school children within the Tucson school district gives the number at 1400, a gain over the pre-eding year of 105. Attending school are 846. Attending denominational schools are 467, while 39 are listed as attendants at the University of Ari-zona.

The most elaborate wedding known to Tucson for years was that of Charles B. Drake and Miss Hilda Jacobs, on the evening of March 17. It was performed at the residence of the bride's parents on Court Plaza. The groom is an officer of the regu-lar army, stationed at Fort Brown, Tex., the bride the daughter of Banker Barron M. Jacobs.

Work has been in progress for the past two months at the Old Glory mine, though the property has not been released from the litigation that has long clouded its fortunes. Super-intendent Gould of the Oro mines, is in charge. F. lately brought to Tucson a \$3000 bar of gold bullion, as an evidence of good management, and as the result of a thirteen days' mill run.

The directors of the Oro Fino Min-ing Company have levied an assessed amount of \$10,000, whereof will be erected a mill on the property of the corporation at Oro Blanco. The Casey mine at Dos Cabezas has been sold for \$50,000, the cash being placed in bank to await legal clear-ance of the title. The Climax claim in the same district has also been sold, the consideration being \$15,000. The Saginaw copper smelter is doing good work, sending daily a large amount of bullion to Tucson for ship-ment.

Court Tucson, No. 4, Foresters of America, is the latest addition to the roll of Arizona's secret societies. The main officers installed by A. Orfila, Past Grand Chief Ranger of California, are: Chief Ranger, W. B. P. Field; Secretary, F. S. Hildreth, Recording Secretary, R. Velez, Treasurer. The lodge starts with 245-one members.

NEW POSTMASTER.

A Republican Will Distribute Mail at Prescott—More Daily Papers.

PRESCOTT (Ariz.) March 25.—[Reg-ular Correspondence.] Notice was received Tuesday of the appointment of J. W. Akers to be postmaster of Prescott. The appointee is a young man who has lived for many years in Prescott and has lately ranked among the leading Republicans of the town. He is a brother of Territorial Secretary Charles H. Akers.

Postmaster E. J. F. Horne lately re-turned from the East, bringing with him his bride. His assumption of matrimony will soon be followed by his retirement from official position.

Yavapai county for the past fort-night has been visited by the heaviest gales ever known to the section. Small buildings have been unroofed in several localities, and the main flagstaff at Whipple Barracks succumbed to the blast.

Harry Kinsley, cashier of the Pres-cott National Bank, has returned from a visit to relatives in Pasadena.

Deaths from eating loc weed were reported among the range herds of Pima Creek.

Jerome now boasts its first daily paper. Monday morning Editor W. S. Adams issued the first number of the Daily Jerome. The company is looking toward a field of supply on the Pacific Coast, and it is believed that in Ari-

Tears' soap responds to wa-ter instantly; washes and rinses off in a twinkling.

published every day in the week save Sunday.

Editor Banta, who at the last press association meeting was referred to as having been the Mayor of the ancient city of Cibola when Coronado first came to Arizona, is also to enter the daily field in Prescott. He now issues a min-ing weekly, the Pick and Drill.

E. G. Moden, aged 71, died Monday at the residence of his son, E. B. Moden, Prescott. The old gentleman was a native of Sweden. For many years he was a gunner in the United States navy, serving under Farragut during the civil war.

BLOCKADE LAW.

RULES THAT GOVERN COMMERCE IN TIME OF WAR.

Ships May Clear From Neutral Ports With Any Cargo, but Contra-band Articles May Be Seized by Belligerents.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.] WASHINGTON, March 22.—In view of the strained relations between Spain and the United States and the possi-bility that war may result therefrom, considerable discussion has arisen in regard to the rights of neutral com-merce to and from belligerent ports during hostilities.

Some of the rules of international law affecting this question are still more or less undetermined, notably those that have been produced by the developments of modern water trans-portion. For instance, the need of coal in warfare is of comparatively re-cent growth, and the circumstances under which it may be considered con-tributable to war, are not yet definitely settled.

On the general question of neutral commerce, certain rules may be taken as established. The discussion falls under two general heads; where there is a blockade, and where there is none. (1) Where there is no blockade neu-trals may send anything, contraband or not contraband, to any belligerent port, and their governments are not called upon to prevent this being done. But if these goods are contraband, the belligerent to whom they are not in course of transmission, has the right to seize them and confiscate them. But only the contraband goods themselves may be seized. Non-contraband goods on the same ship, and the ship itself, shall only be seized if they are found to belong to the same owner; or un-less there is some attempted fraud in-volved, such as sailing with false pa-pers, with a false destination. In this case, the ship and all its contents may be confiscated.

(2) Where there is an effective blockade, that is to say, one where there is present a blockading force, "rendering access to the prohibited place manifestly dangerous and diffi-cult." In this case, any ship attempt-ing to enter the port is subject to cap-ture and confiscation, unless it can be shown that it is a neutral ship, and that it has sailed for that port before the blockade was declared, in which case it shall only be returned back. When a vessel has run the blockade, whether inward or outward, she is liable to capture until the termination of her subsequent voyage, but is not liable on any subsequent voyage.

Thus, if Cuban independence be re-cognized, ships could clear without op-posing of any kind for their ports, carrying military supplies of all kinds. Our government would not be bound upon to interfere in any way, though Spain would, of course, be entitled to seize and confiscate them.

If they did no better in the future than they have in the past, the Cu-bans would soon be fully supplied. The next question is what constitutes contraband of war. Many things have at various times been held so, but fixed rules are established as to few of them. Arms and munitions of war are, of course, contraband; also provisions, money, horses, medicine, merchandise, soldiers, dispatches and diplomatics have all been so considered at various times. The general rule is that any goods, destined for war uses, even if ordinarily used for peaceful purposes, may become contraband.

The only doubtful article likely to be of any great importance in this con-nection in a war with Spain would be coal. The United States, in 1859, strongly objected to coal being sold to contraband. In 1862, it prohibited the export of coal to the West Indies, on the ground that many of the ports there were merely coaling stations for pro-ferate cruisers, and that to sell coal to them was to help the enemy. The British government seriously objected to this discrimination against the colo-nies, and the President then prohib-ited the export of coal to any ports anywhere in the world, thus putting all countries on an equality. This action not relished by Great Britain, an action not relished by Great Britain, an action not relished by Great Britain.

In the Alabama award it was held that the particular circumstances of each sale of coal in neutral port must decide whether it was a breach of neu-trality.

From opinions delivered by members of the court in the different cases, it seems probable that it will in the future be held that a hostile vessel may be furnished with coal enough to take her home, but not with a supply for the purpose of enabling her to cruise against any enemy. This principle, if maintained, would preclude Spanish cruisers from leaving that country and coming to this in order to do any pro-longed cruising against our ports or commerce. Few of them carry more coal than they need to cross the ocean and to return, even in the most eco-nomical rate of speed, and any long stay on this side of the water would render them helpless, except to return home.

CRITTENDEN MARRIOTT.

PROCRASTINATION IS-A-THIEF.

Steals Not Time--but Cash.

EASILY UNDERSTOOD

Good — honest — reliable — medium priced Shoes are being sold here at 50c on the \$.

If you are quick

And come here while the assignee is in charge of this stock you'll save 50c of each dollar you would otherwise spend for shoes. 50c seems small, but it is not.

IT MEANS

4 shoes for \$2.25, 3 shoes for \$1.50, \$2.50 shoes for \$1.25.

Don't be misled. Look for the blue sign with yellow letters. Before you enter read

Assignee Shoe Sale,

335 S. Spring St., The Famous Shoe Store.

Strong Vitality!

The basis of all vital power is the Electricity in your body. If you are weak, you have wasted it. Dr. San-den's Electric Belt will restore it and make you as vigorous as ever in three months. Read the book, "Three Classes of Men," with full infor-mation, free.

Dr. A. T. Sanden, 304 South Broadway, Cor. Second Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Special Notice—Dr. Sanden's office is UP STAIRS. His Belts cannot be bought in drug stores.

SPRING HATS

For Men For Boys

Our Spring Hats have been selected from the best of the foremost hat makers' productions, consequently it is a thoroughly representative assortment. We have not added one cent of extra profit on account of the extra style.

MULLEN & BLUETT CLOTHING CO.

N. W. Cor. First and Spring Sts.

Handsomeness

Woman should wear

belts. Belts are the height of fashion. We have the largest and most select line that it is your pleasure to see any where — among which there are some ex-quisite designs in both jew-elled and enameled.

J. G. Donovan & Co.,

25 SOUTH SPRING STREET

San Francisco, Cal.

Bladder Trouble. After 3 doses of McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure I passed 50 kidney stones and three pins. Matter and blood, a bottle cured me. A. E. Bartlett, Dunlap, Neb. Send 25 cents in stamps to W. F. McBurney, 418 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal., for sample of McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure. Express prepaid \$1.25. Druggists

Bartlett's Music House,

Everything in Music

233 S. Spring St. Established 1870.

Sole Agency

Stelwag Pianos.

DRS. SHORES

Cure Catarrh and all Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases.

345 S. Main Street.

Consultation Free.

BAKER & HAMILTON.

Traps, Surreys, Stanhopes.

Phaetons, Bug-gies, Bicycles, etc.

LATEST STYLES. ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

No. 134-136 N. Los Angeles St.

A UNIVERSAL REMEDY

Inflammations are quickly drawn to the surface and cured by the absorption of the powerful and highly efficient medicaments which

Benson's Porous Plasters

contain. They have found their way into every civilized country on the globe, and have proved themselves indispensable in the quick relief of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Dislocation, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Erysipelas, etc. Have them in the home ready for emergency, as delay in treatment is dangerous. No need to get a doctor's prescription. Price 25 cents. Benson & Johnson, 805 Broadway, New York.

Sick Kidneys.

Mrs. J. B. McConnell of Lancaster Has This to Say of Valley Flower:

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is the shell word that means much. VIM is what you get when you use Cupidine. This certain cure revitalizes. Try it and praise. The drains of the tissue are stopped and big strength returns. Cupidine is for sale at

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TEN PIECES,

That this is the greatest value for the least money.

That the composers' names are household words.

That most of these are high-priced copyright pieces.

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That it is sent to any address postpaid.

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For 25 Cents.

VOICE

2. Annie's Love. Duet. Jos. Winter.

3. Father's Lullaby. Slumber Song. G. H. Fisher.

4. Thinking of Home and Mother. M. Cohen.

5. The Sweetest Song. M. A. Cohen.

6. The Bridge. Words by Longfellow. Carew.

7. An Outcast Character Song. J. P. Jones.

8. True to the Last. M. A. Cohen.

9. 'B Dunno Where 'E Are Comin'. F. Epist.

10. Keep the Horsehoe over the Door. Skelly.

11. Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep. Knight.

12. Lullaby. Do You Think of Me Now? H. M. Henshaw.

13. Ave Maria (Cavalleria Rusticana). Mascagni.

14. Juanita. Ballad. T. G. May.

15. Mission of a Rose. The Song. P. H. Cowen.

16. Sweet Long Ago. The Song. H. M. Estabrook.

17. By Normandy's Blue Hills. H. Froster.

18. For the Colors. H. L. Wilson.

19. True to the Last. M. A. Cohen.

20. Love Ever Faithful. P. Bucalossi.

21. Come Where Soft Twilight Falls. Schumann.

22. Beautiful Face of Jennie Knott. Schumann.

23. That Word Was "Hope". W. Nutting.

24. Little Boy Blue. H. M. Estabrook.

25. Easter Eve. Sacred. M. A. Cohen.

26. Mother's Cry. A. P. Adriance.

27. Musical Dialogue. Duet. E. M. Helms.

28. Precious Memories. L. Weller.

29. When the Roses Are Blooming Again. J. P. Skelly.

30. Old Glory. National air. J. H. Woods.

31. Your Mother's Love for You. K. Koppt.

32. Vear of Bray. The Old English song.

33. For You We Are Praying at Home. S. Glover.

34. Lovely Little Nellie Dwyer. E. Casey.

35. Dear Heart, We're Growing Old. H. M. Estabrook.

36. Ballade. H. K. Betts.

37. My Home by the Old Village Mill. H. K. Betts.

38. Can You, Sweetheart, Keep a Secret? E. Casey.

39. See Those Living Pictures. E. Casey.

40. My Old Kentucky Home. S. C. Foster.

Questions of Law.

[This department is edited by J. C. Welles, author of "The Adjudicator," "Questions of Law and Fact," "Separate Property of Married Women," "Jurisdiction of Courts," etc. He will answer all questions of general public interest in this column. Others will be answered without charge by mail if stamp is enclosed for reply.]

Mrs. A. F. writes: A mortgage is given on a piece of property in which the wife had a homestead claim, which she relinquishes. Then, the agent finds that the law demands that both husband and wife shall sign relinquishment, and it must be on the same paper which they did sign. But the relinquishment was dated several days later than the mortgage. Will this make the mortgage invalid? The mortgage was signed by both husband and wife. The agent was not aware of the relinquishment law until after he had made the mortgage papers out and neglected to make a new mortgage paper of later date. He claims that it makes no difference whatever as to the legality of the paper.

He is right: the mortgage is valid by virtue of the subsequent relinquishment.

T. L. states: W. L. is a married woman and has no children. The property is in her name. Now if she dies without making a will—she has brothers and sisters—what would become of the property, and who would be entitled to it? What would the first proceedings be? There are three step children; could they claim the property?

The step children could not claim. As to the first inquiry, the answer is: One-half would go to the husband; the other half to the children, if any, jointly, if living; if only one is living, then to the survivor. If neither is living, then to the brothers and sisters.

W. A. C. calls attention to an inadvertence: for which he is entitled to thanks, namely: "In your answer to H. C. B.'s third question in Monday's Times, you say the 10 cents on Sunday, the payment falls due on the preceding Saturday."

Is this not contrary to the rule laid down in section 11 of the Civil Code, which provides that any act of a secular nature, appointed by law or contract, to be performed on a particular day, which day falls upon a holiday, may be performed upon the next business day?"

Yes, you are right. The statement, was, however, correct according to the common law and the general rule of banks. But these can be and are set aside in some cases, and one of them is California. The statement should have been qualified by adding: "Where there is no statutory provision to the contrary."

C. F. W. says: I bought two lots containing twenty-five acres under a contract for a deed from a land and water company. In the contract and deeds there is this clause:

"The right-of-way over and through said premises is hereby reserved for all purposes appertaining to the irrigation ditches or water pipes that may be required by the grantors, their successors or assigns also reserving to all artesian wells that may at any time be developed on said land and not used thereon."

When I contracted for the land, the land company agreed to put a ditch or flume along the upper corner of said lots, which they did and have been using the water since then. The ditch is set out a citrus orchard about two years ago, and now, after having the orchard in good shape, they want to run an open ditch through my orchard in the shape of enclosed diagram, which will always be of great expense and a damage to my orchard, as a great deal of water will have to be done to keep clean around the ditch, and it will prevent cultivating around the ditch which, if done, will always be a great expense on account of short turns. The detriment to the orchard will be at least \$1000 and being a slightly place will always look like a ditch.

Can the land company be compelled to put in a pipe or covered ditch through the orchard deep enough to allow the land to be flooded and used as formerly? If they put a stone ditch through, can they be made to put it deep enough and me pay the difference in cost of covering the ditch or laying pipe? They have agreed and given the contract for a stone ditch through an orchard similar to mine and sold under the same conditions. Can the conclusion be drawn that they should at least do the same by mine?

Can they put an open ditch through my orchard and use the water for their own purposes? If they do, what recourse have I afterward? What course should I pursue to prevent them from running their ditch through my orchard or pipe that will not damage me in any extent.

In a case like this, the maxim strictly applied is: "You must so use your own property as not needlessly to injure your neighbor." The water company is entitled to use their reserved flume right but they must use it in such a way as to do the least possible damage to your premises. If they fail to do this, you can enjoin them from proceeding with the work, and in the action have damages awarded for what they have already done wrongfully, according to the maxim above cited. And particularly can they be required to treat your farm as well as they treat your neighbor's, as specified, under similar circumstances.

"Newcomer" wishes to learn about homestead, namely:

1. How much real estate is exempt from execution under the laws of California?

2. How is a homestead made, in the husband and wife's name?

3. Is a home made in husband's and wife's name exempt; and how much?

and wife's name exempt; and how much?

To the extent of \$5000 in value, the dwelling-house and land on which it stands, are exempt, whether in a husband and wife's name or in the name of a husband and wife.

A homestead is to be declared of record by the husband. If he fails to do it, then the wife may allege the fact of his failure, and declare the homestead, herself, which is then exempt except as to prior judgments, and as to liens and mortgages.

A. M. H. writes: In the year 1881, a lot was sold for the nonpayment of taxes. Became delinquent, sold by the county collector. I bought it of the man who bought it of the county. The lot was never tried to get it back. I have paid all the taxes. Can I now get it placed on the county record in my name? Is there not a limit as to the time when one can redeem it? If so, how long is the time?

The time of redemption from tax sale is one year. If not redeemed within that time, a deed is to be given by the tax collector to the purchaser at the tax sale. But before application is made for this deed, a detailed notice must be given in writing thirty days prior to the application, as prescribed by Political Code.

T. E. R. writes: A and B have jointly four valuable locations upon which annual assessment work is done. A desires to improve, but B will neither improve nor improve. Should A or B make these improvements, is there any recourse to collect from B? If not, what can be done in the premises?

If A starts working tunnel on his own individual location, which enters in about 100 feet of the joint property, to tap the ledge of A and B at a distance of several hundred feet, in completion, and a good ledge is discovered. Can B make use of said tunnel without paying his proportion of the cost?

C has a number of adjoining or contiguous mining claims, which he has grouped into one group, and has done work aggregating \$100 for each claim embodied in his group. In making affidavit for annual labor, is it required to make a separate affidavit for each claim, or is it sufficient to make one for the group, saying ten—with the Register of Deeds, be sufficient, and there is no need of separate affidavits for the amount of \$1000 for the year 1897.

1. A cannot make improvements without the consent of B, so as to make B responsible for any part of the cost. The only course would be to let matters run along as they are, or sue B for an accounting, and dissolution of partnership, or for partition, if there is no partnership, but only a joint tenancy.

2. B has no right to use the tunnel without paying his proportion of the cost, nor even then without A's consent.

3. It has been expressly held in Colorado that a single affidavit may be filed for the labor on several claims. (See Colorado Reports, p. 41.) I suppose that is the general rule.

L. L. writes: As I read Deering's California Codes, vol. 2, sec. 45, 49, says that authorities must require that street railroads be in the middle of the street or road. Two corporations may be permitted to use the same street and track. The Supreme Court says if the right to use the same street is granted to two corporations it must be upon the condition that each use the same tracks, and that a grant in violation of this section is void.

If that is the case, how can I get an electric road of a street, in a city where trustees granted the west thirty-five feet to a railroad and after it was running (and it is still running) granted the east side of the same street to an electric railroad, taking all the street and spilling a house and lot that I had been working on before the building of the second road, which was built double track without my knowledge or consent? I have now got the Sheriff's

Can they condemn a strip across the front of my lot and so get a right to the street, they having bought three lots in front of my lot, and the block before building their road and buying a strip from the mortgage?

It has been held that the mere condemnation of a strip of a street railroad to a particular locality, and its consequential detriment to property along its line cannot be the subject of an action for damages, but that what is termed in law damnum oblique injuria (35 Cal. R. 235.) As to condemnation, a company has a right to condemn any necessary lands, but it has a legal right to lay its track, and course on payment of compensation. If, however, a track is laid at a place unconnected with such a right, and is covered as to property along its line, for then the company is a trespasser, and as such is liable for the immediate damages of such a trespass.

Not only so, but its continuance can be treated as a continuing trespass, to be visited by damage judgments, again and again; or it can be compelled by mandamus proceedings to remove its track.

The statute does require street car tracks to be laid as nearly as possible in the middle of the street; but it is a question of fact to determine in a particular case how near to the middle of the street the track might have been laid; and this matter is somewhat indefinite.

T. A. P.—It is the policy of the law to encourage the settlement of boundary lines by agreement, instead of litigation. So, when owners of land in good faith agree upon and fix a boundary line between their respective tracts, and then acquiesce and under which they occupy for a period equal to that fixed by the statute of limitation, the line is upon the basis of being on them and those holding under them neither can

assail the correctness of the location of the line. And the rule extends to one who simply acquiesces in the boundary line by assent or submission, for the period of limitation.

Again, land bounded by the sea-shore extends only to the high-water line. The property lying between high and low-water mark is the property of the State.

A tract of land may be legally bounded by a marsh as well by a stream or the sea coast. The law always presumes straight lines to be intended in a description in a deed.

R. D. L.—It is not necessary that a contract for the erection of a building contain a description of the land on which the building is to be erected.

O. D.—A composition agreement is one made on a sufficient consideration between an insolvent or embarrassed debtor and his creditors, or a considerable portion of them, whereby the latter, for the sake of immediate or early payment, agree to accept a dividend less than the amount of their claims to be distributed at law in discharge and satisfaction of the whole.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

C. A. Smith, Amelia M. F. Preston, 25, executors of estate of Henry Preston, deceased, to Ada M. Preston, 24, Smith's third child, \$10,000. John B. Bixby, Thomas Flint and George H. Bixby, executors of and trustee under will of Lewis Bixby, deceased, to J. W. Venable, tract in Los Angeles, \$10,000.

Ira A. Carr and Mary E. Carr to John H. Carr, part lot 18, Altadena, map 2, \$10,000. S. P. Cressinger, George W. Cressinger, to W. D. Clark and Lana R. Clark, lot 4, block C, Sherman tract, \$6000.

M. F. O'Lea and Theodore Wiesendanger to Ida H. Robb, lot 25, Wiesendanger South End tract, \$10,000. Lelandburg College Association to Samuel A. Overholser, lots 7 and 8, block 31, Lelandburg, \$10,000.

H. E. Botsford and H. E. Botsford to Bertha Barlow, part lot 1, block U, subdivision of lot 1, block 28, Hancock's survey, \$10,000. W. D. Clark and Lana R. Clark, lot 4, block C, Sherman tract, \$6000.

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The recent rain has made the country around Los Angeles ideal ground for outdoor sports. Before the rain the ground was baked hard on top and it was difficult for man or beast to make any headway over it. Now players found the hills rolling hither and thither and over the hard surface and likewise found it impossible to give the spheres direction. Football players said a fall was like dropping on a stone floor, and the unlucky baseball player who tried to slide for a cushion found himself in a hard landing.

The ground has been softened up, and the grass is growing everywhere. The dogs at the coursing park sacrificed to nails innumerable, and the rabbits refused to run.

But the rain has changed all that. The ground has been softened up, and the grass is growing everywhere. The dogs at the coursing park sacrificed to nails innumerable, and the rabbits refused to run.

For all that, outside of coursing, there will be little outdoor sport until early spring. Coursing will hold its own beyond all question. Bicycling will be indulged in to a limited extent, but more for pleasure than for the making of records. Golf promises to supersede tennis this spring. On the track, the spring race meeting will be under the control of Tom Williams, who will announce his card of entries and events some time next month.

In athletics there is but one event that is creating any interest and that is the match between Bob Thompson and Philo at 128 pounds scheduled for the 24th of April. The men are evenly matched and should put up an excellent bout. Thompson has fought forty-six battles with a record of ten defeats, four times and fought two draws. Phillips has fought thirty-three battles, won twenty-eight, been defeated three times and fought two draws.

Yesterday's meeting at Agricultural Park was the twenty-fifth course on that ground since the opening, last Thanksgiving day. The growth of coursing in this city has been remarkable. When Manager F. D. Black started the sport but thirty dogs could be found in all the country round about that could enter the ring. Today over three hundred dogs, some of them the best in the State, are on the entry list. During the time coursing has been in vogue here the attendance has increased from an average of 200 people at the first six meetings to an average of upward of 4000 people every Sunday.

The park today employs forty men every coursing day, and the salary paid to the men is between \$1200 and \$1500 per month, outside of expenses for advertising, music, rabbits, etc. Over \$3000 has been paid in purses. Ex-United States Marshal and who has the policing of the grounds at the park, says he has never had to make an arrest, so perfect has been the order. Some races have been run with a few dogs, but the rule of the course for attempted foul play, but outside of this "cleaning up" the sport has been almost perfect.

Yesterday's coursing was witnessed by about five thousand people, fully one-half being ladies. The race was won by Tiger, Sorcerer, Snooze, Aliso, Doncaster, Kitty Scott, Take-a-Chance, Homer, Lady Wallace, A. P. Ormonde, Rio Bird, See-Saw, Jack, L. V. H. Cyclone, Van Speed and Pope.

The hares were very fast and the run-off of the first, second and third was very exciting. The final was won by the latter. The prizes were as follows: First, A. B. C.; second, Snooze; third, Cyclone; fourth, Kitty Scott; and See-Saw, Blue Bird, Homer and Tiger in the order named.

The dog examiner, it was ruled off the track on account of crooked work upon the part of somebody who handled him. The owners of dogs are beginning to realize that their dogs are business and will tolerate no nonsense.

Lovers of the racquet and net will be interested in the announcement of the Ojai Valley tennis tournament, to be held April 15 and 16, next. In this tournament the champions of Northern and Southern California meet to settle the question of supremacy. On Friday and Saturday, the Ojai Valley Tennis Club says.

The Ojai is a valley among the mountains of Southern California, about fifteen miles from the sea, on the Ventura and Ojai Valley Railway. It is also approachable by a mountain drive of thirty-eight miles from Santa Barbara, or by another wild and rugged route of twenty miles from Santa Paula. The beautiful valley is at a height of 600-1200 feet above the sea, and surrounded by an amphitheater of mountains, which Mt. Topa (6000 feet) is the chief.

No less than ten invitation tennis tournaments have been held in this valley. On Friday and Saturday, April 15 and 16 (the week following Easter), there will be the finest tennis ever played on this Coast. An invitation "round robin" tournament takes place between the four best players of Northern California and the four best players of Southern California.

The following are the northern champions: Samuel Hardy and Sumner Hardy, champions of the Pacific Coast in doubles; George F. Whitney, champion of the Pacific Coast in singles; Robert N. Whitney, champion of the Pacific Coast in doubles in 1896.

The following are the southern champions: J. C. Cravens, ex-champion of Yale University and ex-champion of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa; L. R. Fessenden, champion of Southern California; O. S. Piche, champion of Stanford University; R. A. Rowan, winner of various tournaments in Southern California.

The Tournament Committee consists of F. Foster Bradley, J. J. Burke, H. Waldo Foster, F. W. L. Thacher, L. O. Reese, William L. Thacher.

Interest in the game of golf seems to be steadily on the increase in Southern California. Los Angeles has a golf club which comprises in its membership a number of the leading society people, both ladies and gentlemen, in this city. As yet the club is too modest to allow the outside public to know anything of its movements, but it will be open to all who wish to join.

The Highland Golf Club has been formed with the following officers: President, G. F. Morcom; vice-president, A. C. Way; secretary, Robert B. Parsons. The links are situated on the Highland road, near the new Occidental College building.

This club will meet regularly from this date, and will endeavor to bring the game into something like the social popularity it enjoys in the East.

The University of Southern California baseball team defeated the Los Angeles Business College team on the "vars" field Saturday afternoon by a score of 16 to 10. The high wind and dust made good playing difficult, and each team suffered on this account.

For U.S.C. Lynn, Umsted and Morgan led in batting, while Kutz, Lam-bour and Thompson did the best stick work for the Business College boys.

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SCORE BY INNINGS.

U.S.C. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Los Angeles 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—U.S.C., Tebbets and Umsted; L.A.B.C., Kutz and Leachy.

The U.S.C. and Pomona College teams will not meet today as announced last week. After several scores made by U.S.C. Pomona's pitcher strained his arm and cannot play. The U.S.C. team claims the school championship of Southern California and is willing to meet any amateur team.

The Horse Shoes announce that they met the Ninth Street Grays on the "vars" field Saturday, and defeated them by a score of 15 to 10. The Horse Shoes sent in the batting order, but by the time the paper on which it was written reached the Times office, it had been changed. The names were "altered" to second, and the names could not be read.

In the baseball game at Azusa Saturday, the Azusa Stars defeated the Whittier State School team by the score of 7 to 6. Batteries—Whittier State School, Washington and James; Azusa Stars, Preston and De Voie.

Boxing.

About all that can be said about this branch of athletic sports has been said in the introduction. Thompson and Phillips are in training, the former in this city and the latter at Santa Monica. It is much too early to make any prophecies concerning the men. Both

his influence that I have got two important orders, and he told me only this morning that, as he had no children of his own, he looks on me as his son, and will meet M. Bertel's views in the matter of an allowance."

"Oh, Louis!"

But though he tried to speak sternly there was a break in his voice. He, too, had seen Devost that morning, and he had come to terms on the subject of ways and means. It amused him then, rather than angered him to see the frightened, shy manner in which the lovers rushed away from each other, looking imploringly at him the while, as though to beg for forgiveness.

have good records, and the contest should be much above the average.

Bicycling.

A New York man has invented a chainless wheel which is claimed to upset all previous mechanical theories. He knocks over the claim that beveled teeth are necessary for carrying power "around a corner," by making a front pinion wheel, with square-cut teeth, turn a driving shaft with the same kind of teeth, set at right angles. In general appearance the bicycle looks like a true bevel gear.

A music box for bicycles has appeared, and musical road rides by moonlight are in order for next summer.

Secretary Walter Wardrop of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers, predicts that more wheels will be made and sold in the United States this year than in 1896, when the product was a million and a quarter, and the high-water mark was reached.

The League of American Wheelmen, desiring to procure photographs of bad country roads for use in its agitation of the good roads movement, has offered \$125 cash in prizes, as follows: First prize, \$50, second prize, \$20; third prize, \$15; fourth prize, \$10, and five prizes of \$5 each. Prizes will be awarded on single pictures. Any one can take part in this competition and send in as many photographs as he pleases, but not more than one prize will be awarded to any one person. The competition will remain open until June 1, 1898, and every person able to use a camera, and who knows what a bad country road is like when he sees it, should assist the good work, and enter the competition.

Photographs should be sent to Otto Dornier, chairman National Committee for Highway Improvement, L.A.W., P. O. box 153, Milwaukee, Wis.

Malaria Cured.

All Medicines Failed Except Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Improved with the First Dose—Now Entirely Well.

Malaria is caused by bad air, bad water, bad drainage, which make bad blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures malaria by purifying the blood. Read this interesting statement:

"I was confined to my bed with malaria. I could not take strong medicines, owing to my condition, and everything I took failed to help me. At last I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking it a short time the malaria was entirely gone and I have never had it since. I began to improve with the very first dose of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am now strong and well." MRS. A. M. WOOLLEY, Delano, California.

Remember Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best-in-the-fact One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

TO ORDER ANY OF OUR

Cobbler-seat Rockers

Will have a SPECIAL PRICE TODAY. The \$3.00 Rockers, exactly like above cut, with quarters-sawn, polished, carved backs and illuminated leather rollers, last seen at our store, sold today for \$2.85.

The \$4.50 Rockers will be \$3.95. Polished Mahogany Rockers, backs inlaid with Mother-of-Pearl—Inlaid, if you please, not painted—genuine Mahogany Rockers last seen at our store, sold today for \$3.60.

Ever Collier-seat Rocker in the store, Bird's Southern California Mahogany, at a proportionate price today.

SO. CALIFORNIA FURNITURE CO.

312 and 314 S. Broadway.

THEY RIDICULE IT

BROKE ITS NECK

A Runaway Horse Kills itself—The Driver Injured

A horse attached to a light buggy and driven by a young man named F. L. Farr, took fright on New High street yesterday afternoon from a piece of paper blown under its feet. The animal made a wild dash down New High street, and when near Temple overturned the buggy, throwing Farr out.

The frightened animal dashed on and kicked itself loose from the tuggy. It ran as if blind, and crossing the plaza, dashed head foremost into the windows of the National restaurant at No. 218 North Main street.

The animal's neck was broken by the shock, and in the contact of its head with the plate-glass window, it died almost instantly. Strange to say, the window was not broken.

Farr was brought to the Receiving Hospital, where his injuries were attended to and he was sent home.

AFTER HIS MAN.

**PICO STREET CAR MOTORMAN
SHOT AT FROM THE STREET.**

The Would-be Assassin Hid in the
Shadows on the Sidewalk—Fame
Near Getting the Wrong Per-
son.

It was the last car of the night leaving the Pico-street terminus at 11:15 p. m. The motorman, one Cook, found his motor working badly and called an extra conductor, who was riding on the car, to the lever while he raised the trap door in the floor of the car and proceeded to clean the dynamo which

Cook believes that the shooting at the other man was a mistake, but believed the intent was none the less deadly. "I saw two persons shoot the car at the time."

LOTTERIES RAIDED.

**Two Chinese Gambling Dens In-
vaded by the Police.**

Yesterday afternoon, a Police-
man Sparks, of the Germania division, with Chinese
lottery points and brought the Chinese
running the games, together with their
tickets, stamps, etc., to the station.

The first joint raided was at No. 203 1/2
South Spring street, in the rear in this
place for five police men were gathered
in as witnesses. This is the place
which, several weeks ago, made such
a successful defense against arrest as
a lottery den and smoking con-
cession.

The raid today was made Jan. after the
1:30 draw in the afternoon, and the
players were caught "dead to rights,"
and sent into the station.

The place is in North Alley, between Second
and Third streets. The officers were in citi-
zens' clothes and met into the place
before detected. Here, too, the layout,
tickets, etc., were secured, together
with the lottery dealers. Both Chinese
saw last during the evening.

The Charity Ball.
The annual ball of the G.L.R.S. will take place next Tuesday, March 23. The proceeds of the ball will be for charity only, and all the different committees have been busily engaged to make the affair a grand success. The orchestra will play the grand march at 7 p.m., and the march to the banquet hall at 11 p.m.

MARRIAGE RECORD.
McFAUL-LOYD—On Sunday, March 27, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Chairman, 223 East Twenty-second street, George McFaul to Mrs. Ella Lloyd, both of Los Angeles.

WIFE RECORD.
WILMORE, March 25, to the wife of George H. Wilmore, a son.

DEATH RECORD.
SIEBERT—On Sunday at 928 West Seventeenth street, J. Laurent Siebert, beloved son of Joseph and Minnie Siebert, aged 39 years.
PHILLIPS—March 27, Mrs. Lucia A. Phillips. Funeral from Peck & Chase, Cor. 5th and 10th streets at 2 p. m. Tuesday, March 29.
BELL—In Los Angeles, Cal., March 27, 1898, William T. Bell, aged 62 years 7 months 26 days.
The funeral services will be held at the parlors of Irace Bros., corner Broadway and Sixth, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends are invited to attend. Interment Rosedale.

LOS ANGELES TRANSFER CO.
Will check baggage at your residence to any point. No. 218 W. First street. Tel. M. 349.

Our special bargains on Indian silk saris are special bargains chosen for high quality.

**Kid Gloves,
Corsets,
Hosiery,
Underwear,
Neckwear,
Handkerch'fs,
Belts and
Fancy Goods.**

We shall come out now when the
days end of the year, next
Saturday.

The Unique
Kid Glove and Corset House
247 N. Spring St.

STOMACH BITTERS

Millinery.

*A Complete Variety
of the finest Fresh Veg-*

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Dr. Pritchard, The Pioneer
Official Surgeon of
the Board of
Cal. Rectal
and Chronic
Disorders a special-
ty. Private Hospital. Send for book
free.

124 N. SPRING ST. LOS ANGELES,
HOURS—12 to 1 and 7 to 8.
Sundays, 11 to 1. Tel. Green
267.

Rectal Diseases

Bumiller & Marsh,
HATTERS, FURNISHERS
SHIRT MAKERS,
120 South Spring Street

Dr. Wilmington's Blood and Nerve Pills
Cure Painful Periods, Stomach, Heart and Liver Troubles. Price 50c. Exp. prepaid. Dr. Wilmington Barkwell, Specialist on Chronic Diseases. Consultation free. 819 S. Mill.

FROM \$2.50 to \$10.00 we can show you the best display of Trimmed Hats ever made in Los Angeles. Every Hat we show is made with the idea in mind of a certain style of woman; that is, having a Hat that is becoming to you and having another equally as pretty in its way that is becoming to your neighbor; and then after all this is done, having salesladies that know how and what to show you. Our prices for Trimmed Hats are lower than any store in town by long odds. See what a beautiful Hat you can buy here at \$3.85, \$4.85 and \$5.85.

The Wonder Kitchen
219
Meyer Bros.
Successors to
Lew Zent & Co.

Crowded Out Bargains.

SIEGEL THE HATTER,
Under Nadeau Hotel.

A little girl of nine years, living in Wagar, Washington County, Ala., had been sick from the time of her birth with some ailment which no one seemed able to diagnose correctly. The physicians consulted differed in their opinions as to the nature of the complaint. Some said it was catarrh, while others were sure it was not catarrh. The mother of the child had about given up hope of ever seeing the little one well again, but one day her cousin advised a trial of Rinana Tablets. After

Grimes Stassforth Stationery Co.
GRAVES PRINTED INDEX.
 Unrivalled for any purpose where convenient alphabetical reference

This line since includes some of the best made ranges and other covered surreys, single and double, covered and open carriages, concert business buggies, line now and second hand express wagons, breaking and other carts, a large quantity of wagon and carriage material, new and old, \$20 worth of tools etc., etc.

N. B.—The building with elevator, cost to build \$20, and lease of ground is on most reasonable terms and for long time, in

J. W. Horne
AUCTIONEER,
Residence 734 1/2 South Spring St.

Chouches, Lounges, Wardrobes, Toilet-
ware, Carpets, Art Squares, Stoves,
Ranges, Kitchenware, etc. All new
and desirable. C. M. STEVENS,
Auctioneer.
Office: 228 West Fourth Street,
Chamber of Commerce Building.

AUCTION.

On Tuesday, March 33, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. I will sell the entire contents of the store No. 247 South Main street, including new and second-hand furniture, carpets, stores crockery, glassware of every description.

Thos. B. Clark, Auctioneer.

Auction

J. W. Reed & Co., Auctioneers, will sell a
 salerooms, 357 and 359 South Spring, Wed-
 nesday, March 30, 1898, 9 a.m., a general lin-
 Household and Kitchen Furniture, Bed-
 room Suits, Folding Beds, Mattresses, Bed-
 ding, Lounges, Couches, Chairs, Rocker-
 Carpet, Rugs, Mattresses, etc.

Nice little House, 5-rooms, bath, pantry etc., lot 81x130, No. 2663 West Pico street on Pico Heights Electric car line—just beyond the "Lone Star" Tract; convenient to schools, church, postoffice and stores. West side water, purest in the city. To be sold on the premises

Today, March 28.

12:30 P.M. Sale Positive. No Reserve
Easy Terms. See.....

Center Stands 75c
Today's Furniture Special at
W. S. ALLEN'S
Furniture and Carpet House,
332-334 South Spring St.

234 La Salle Street, Chicago.
REFERENCES: Bank of Montreal, Chicago;
Northwestern National Bank, Chicago; Geo.
Stearns, Sec'y, Chicago Board of Trade.

 **Gold Dust**
Washing Powder
makes house cleaning